The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4321. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIAN OFF FATHER POINT.

The Great Eastern to Leave Valentia on the 22d.

The Elections---Mr. Gladstone Returned for South Lancashire.

The Liberals Gain Twenty Members.

The Persian Gulf Telegraph Again in Working Order.

Breaking Out of the Cholera in Birmingham.

The Moniteur on the Rumored European Congress.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Monday, July 31.

The steamship *Hibernian*, which left Liverpool at 1:30 on the afternoon of the 20th, and Londonderry 21st, passed Father Point at 5 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The R. M. steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, from Lisbon, arrived at Brest on the 19th, and fired a salute of 21 guns, which the fort returned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A Valentia telegram of the 19th says that "the steamers *Great Eastern* and *Caroline* have arrived off here, all well. The former goes to Banaby to-day, whilst the latter is laying the shore end of the cable, and this will be accomplished on the 21st or 22d, if the weather moderates. The war steamers *Terrible* and *Sphynx* are also here."

THE ELECTIONS.

The election returns to the evening of the 19th show 570 members returned, of whom 334 are Liberals, and 246 Conservatives. The net Liberal gain is 20.

DISRAELI had been making a speech, in which he expressed the conviction that the result of the elections would not diminish confidence in the Conservative party. He asserted that the Conservatives in Parliament would not be inferior to those elected in 1859, and when the House falls into its true shape, and is weeded of those Liberal members against whom corrupt practises can be proved, he believed the political position would be identical with what it was two months ago. Considering the power and strength of the government, he considered that the return of so large an Opposition party was fully as much as could have been expected.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAIT's circular says: "Transactions in American securities are scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-twenties, after reaching 73¼, have receded to 71⅛@71⅜. In railroad stocks there have been some large transactions during the week. Illinois Central shares have advanced $3, closing at 89¼@89¾. Eries at one time were as high as 55, but, on sales to realize profits, have given away, closing at 53½@53¾."

ROYAL PERSONALS.

The Prince and Princess of WALES were at Plymouth, visiting the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society. They also visited the principal vessels of the English and French squadrons in Plymouth Sound.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH.

The Persian Gulf telegraph cable is repaired, and telegraphic communication is reëstablished.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The cholera had broken out in Birmingham. Large numbers of paupers are said to have been attacked.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces the health of the Prince Imperial as completely reëstablished.

The Emperor left Paris on the 19th for Plombiers, and the Empress and Prince NAPOLEON were expected to leave for Fontainbleau on the 28th.

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "The reports current, that an understanding had been arrived at between the Great Powers, for the assembly of a congress are devoid of foundation. The proposal for a common deliberation of the European Powers, was formally made by the proper authorities, for the purpose of removing difficulties then existing, and obviating those that might have been foreseen. The project was contested, and the war between Germany and Denmark did not fail to demonstrate its justness; but the Imperial Government leaves to time the task completely justifying the council, of the Emperor."

The Bourse on the 19th was flat. Rentes 67f. 45c.

SPAIN.

A dispatch, relative to the recognition of Italy, left Madrid on the 15th, and is said to contain no conditions nor restrictions of an essential character.

A Progressionist meeting was soon to be held at Madrid to determine the course to be pursued at the next election.

ITALY.

There was an earthquake on the 18th in the Caponia District. Several lives were lost, and there was great damage to property.

PRUSSIA.

A frightful railroad accident had occurred at Buchsna. A passenger train collided with a goods train, by which thirteen persons were killed and a large number wounded.

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria, to the 14th, show a gratifying daily diminution in the cholera. On that day only two died of cholera. At Cairo, there was also a decrease, although the mortality continued high. There were 156 deaths on the 14th.

TURKEY.

The cholera was speading in Constantinople. Strict sanitary measures were adopted.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.

The elections are now determined. The Liberal gain remains twenty. GLADSTONE is elected in South Lancashire,

CONSTANCE KENT, who pleaded guilty of murder, has been sentenced to death.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 21.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 88,000 bales, including 22,500 to speculators and 17,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant and with a considerable advance on all descriptions, which was afterward partially lost, the closing rates being ⅛d.@¾d. higher for American and ½d. higher for Egyptian on the week. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	nom.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Uplands	nom.	Middling Uplands	19¾d.
Fair Texas	nom.	Middling Texas	19¾d.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing firm at the above rates. The stock in port is estimated at 432,500 bales, of which 27,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency, and prices are easier.

PROVISIONS dull and the tendency downward, except Corn, which is scarce and firmer, and holders demand an advance.

The Produce market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 21.

Consols closed at 90@90⅛ for money.

Illinois Central Shares 90.

Erie Shares 54.

United States Five-twenties 71⅛@71¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased [illegible],604.

Indian Troubles.

JULESBURGH, Colorado, Monday, July 31.

A party of thirty Indians attacked an emigrant train, forty miles west of here, on Saturday, killed two men and captured one wagon.

On the same day a large party of Indians surprised a camp of twenty-six soldiers, a few miles north of Valley Station, captured their stock and drove the men to the station.

War parties of Indians have appeared at several places on the South Platte route lately, and there is no doubt that there is a considerable force of Indians in the vicinity.

More troops are on their way here from the East.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN GENEVA.

Letters from Merle D'Aubigne and Gen. McClellan—The Dinner—Sail on the Lake.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Every emigrant from the United States held carnival this year on our national birth-day. Where two or three met together they did no work and kept Sabbath. The solitary pilgrim in barbarous lands halted and camped in remembrance of freedom. The gay world of Americans at Paris congregated in the Pré Catilan, and the travelers among the Alps came down in the valley to Geneva and kept high festival for "Auld lang Syne."

A call was inserted in the public papers of Geneva to all loyal Americans to dine together at the Hotel de la Couronne, and to take part in an excursion on the lake in the evening.

Forty-four sat down to dinner together, to the music of a band playing "Hail Columbia." The Declaration of Independence was read in the orthodox fashion. Toasts were drank and responded to by most of the gentlemen present, and the occasion gave a zest to the dinner that travelers but rarely have.

Among the letters received from invited guests were the following, which, received with the greatest enthusiasm, are worth preserving, both from the interest attaching to the writers and the interest of the letters.

One from the historian D'AUBIGNE, read as follows:

SIRS: I am greatly obliged and honored by the invitation you transmit.

Unfortunately for me my health does not permit me to accept of it. I have passed so feeble a night that I have to leave in the morning for the country to enjoy my short vacation.

No, gentlemen, I would not be among strangers while sitting at your table. I have shared your sorrows full oft, and particularly in the loss of your excellent President. I join in your expressions of good will, and I pray God, that in your country may flourish, more and more, those two great blessings which distinguish your people, the Bible and Liberty.

Accept the assurances of my affection and respect.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

The other letter was from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and reads as follows:

HOTEL BYRON, LAKE GENEVA,
Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your very polite invitation, on behalf of the citizens of the United States of America who are in Geneva, to Mrs. MCCLELLAN and myself to join them at dinner to-day.

I regret that it will not be in our power to do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you in the celebration of this most interesting anniversary of the most sacred day in the American calendar. Although I cannot meet you in person I hope that you will permit me to express the intense joy and pride with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the recent glorious successes of our gallant armies under GRANT and SHERMAN.

As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag, I trust that this anniversary of the Nation's Birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history—when brotherly love will again prevail between the people of the once contending sections—when all the causes of the late war shall have disappeared—when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past—never again to be revived, and during which we shall become a stronger, more united and more prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will unite with me in the hope that, since we have completely vindicated our national strength and military honor by the entire defeat and ruin of our late enemies, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course toward a fallen foe—one that will tend to soften the bitter feelings inevitably caused by a long and earnest war, and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between those who owe allegiance to the same government and belong to the same people.

Begging that you will convey to the committee, and to the gentlemen they represent, my sincere thanks for their very courteous invitation, I am, my dear Sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

GEO. B. McCLELAN.

When the dinner was finished the guests embarked on the steamer *William Tell*, which was waiting for them at the quay, in front of the hotel, and steamed away down Lake Leman.

We Americans abroad do not know whether the moon shown that night on Monadnock, Boston Harbor and Lake Michigan; but we do know that the blue-lights on the bows of the *Guillaume Tell* burned pale in the silver sheen of Lake Leman, and that Mount Blanc bore his diadem of snow in a silver light, as bright as fancy words could paint it; and the sail down the lake drew people together with a rapidity and closeness nearly allied to spiritual affinity. Indeed, we have received several confidential disclosures that the voyage would be the cause of several others in the future.

As the vessel came around to return to Geneva, she commenced burning blue and red lights and throwing up rockets. Presently the guests caught sight of answering rockets from the town. Then they saw one villa after another illuminated. As the boat reached the harbor, it was found that most of the large hotels fronting the lake had been illuminated in sympathy with the occasion, and that the quays, the bridges and the houses were crowded with thousands of people. Then it was we felt that we were in a republic, and in the words of one of the Swiss speakers at the table, that the hearts of republics beat with one pulse. As the boat reached the quay the last rocket from shore answered the last one from the boat. The crowd divided so as to form a narrow passage to the hotel, and amid cheers from the people and the music of the band, the celebration ended.

FROM ALBANY.

Health of Gov. Fenton, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, July 31.

Gov. FENTON has returned to Albany somewhat improved in health, but not quite strong enough to attend to the active duties of his office, and, under medical advice, will leave the city in a few days, but hopes to return in a short time and dispose of several important matters now awaiting his official action.

JACKSON C. SHULTZ, of Albion, P. MANN and Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, have been appointed by Gov. FENTON Commissioners to confer with Collector DRAPER, Agent on the part of the General Government, relative to the purchase and erection of suitable warehouses for the storage of goods subject to quarantine, within or near the port of New-York.

Defalcation in the Memphis Custom-House.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 31.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Memphis, reporting the seizure of the Commercial Bank, in that city, and the discovery of a defalcation in the Custom-house. It is supposed that the money which should have been in the Custom-house had been used by the bank.

Riot in Cummingsville, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 31.

A riot occurred in Cummingsville yesterday, in which three men were shot and a large amount of property destroyed.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 31.

The Star candle-manufactory of WM. WOOD & Co., and the pork-house of HIGH & Co., situated on Deer Creek, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000.

From Toledo.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 31.

A young man named FRED. HILKAMP, was murdered here and robbed of a small amount of money and a gold watch, early yesterday morning. No arrests have been made.

WEST POINT.

Report of the Board of Visitors—Important Changes and Reforms Suggested and Recommended.

We publish the following report in advance of its presentation to Congress:

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

SIR: The Board of Visitors invited this year to attend the annual examination of the United States Military Academy, and to inquire generally into the condition of the institution, respectfully submit the following as their report:

The members of the board being nearly all present on the 2d inst., entered upon the discharge of their duties. Within a few days, others arriving, the whole number was complete, with the exception of one gentleman on the list, who has not appeared; and from that time until the termination of their labors to-day, they have continued to devote themselves, with more or less constant participation of each, to the business for which they assembled. This somewhat protracted session has been occasioned not merely by the usual great variety of subjects presented for investigation and consideration, but by the size of the graduating class of cadets, more numerous than any heretofore ever sent from the academy, and the necessarily longer time required for their examination. The board believe, however, that their time has been unprofitably employed.

The board, after organization, and at other times during their stay, have visited and carefully inspected the various buildings, grounds, library, scientific apparatus, and other property attached to and used for the purposes of the academy; and have, during a considerable portion of each day, attended the examinations of the several classes, and have also witnessed the exhibitions of the drill of the cadets in the various branches of military service.

The training, drill and discipline of the cadets in all that relates to the duties of the soldier appear to the board to be of the first and highest order, and they doubt if a finer or more creditable exhibition in those particulars can be made by a body of military students at any other institution in the world.

The average proficiency of the young men of the graduating class, as indicated by their answers and performances in the examination-room, was only fair, or, at least, not above the ordinary measure of other first-rate educational establishments in this country. This is, perhaps, principally owing to an attempt to crowd too much into the last year of the academic course—a difficulty which may, in some degree, be remedied by a proposed new arrangement of the subjects taught during the four years given to instruction here. But it was evident that there was more than a proper and allowable difference between the sections of the class in question, and that some lowest on the list would hardly be considered as coming up to the standard necessary to secure the honors of a noble, national institution like this.

In one particular, especially, the members of the board could not help but remark a too prevailing deficiency, even in the highest classes. There was an almost general want of distinctness and precision in the language in which the cadets expressed their answers, when under examination, exhibited even in frequent and inexcusable errors of pronunciation and of grammatical construction. While the Board did not yet expect proof of finished cultivation and scholarship, it is thought that more pains taken on the part both of instructors and pupils might have avoided at least such common and careless inaccuracy, and would have secured a habit of exactness not to be altogether overcome or confused, even under the ordeal of examination.

The subjects of discipline, instruction, police, administration, and fiscal affairs, to which the attention of the board is by law expressly directed, were referred to standing committees, and the reports of those committees are hereto appended, as parts of this report.

As a means of obtaining direct and reliable information to guide them in their inquiries and reflections, the board considered it proper also at an early day after their organization, to apply to those officers immediately connected with the government and instruction of the academy. Accordingly the following resolution was passed, and a copy thereof communicated to the Superintendent and each member of the academic staff:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the several members of the academic staff be invited to communicate to this board their views and suggestions, in writing, for the future management and requirements of the institution, and what changes, if any, are necessary for its increased usefulness.

And afterward, by further resolution, the same invitation was sent to each member of the military staff of the academy.

In compliance with this request, answers have been received from the Superintendent and from the majority of the members of the academic and military staff, which, as being of more or less interest, and some of them containing valuable views and statements, are also appended and submitted herewith. Several of the officers have not, however, made any reply, nor thought proper to give the board the benefit of their suggestions.

In this connection, it is thought proper to record a difference of opinion in relation to their respective powers and duties, which has arisen between the board and the Superintendent of the academy, and the disposition made of the question. This record is due to those who may come after us, as serving to define and construe the power and practice of any future Board of Visitors.

Understanding that an order had been issued by the superintendent to the several members of the academic and military staffs, requiring them to transmit such communications as the Board of Visitors had invited them to make, only through him as "the usual official channel," the board considered it a just interpretation of the duty in which they were engaged to pass and convey to the superintendent the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this board, deriving its existence and authority by appointment of the President, under the provisions of a law of the United States, and by the instructions of the appointing power, to inquire into and report for the information of Congress "the actual state of the discipline, institution, police, administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns" of the Military Academy, the information sought for by the board, in the discharge of their duties, by inquiry and request for written or other communications from the members of the academic and military staffs, or from any other officers or persons within the command at West Point, is of the nature of testimony; and this board does not recognize the right of the Superintendent of the Academy and Commandant of the Post to supervise the said testimony, whether written or oral, or to require the same to pass through his hands, but denies the propriety of his claim to any such supervision or inspection.

Resolved, That the secretary immediately communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to Brig.-Gen. CULLUM, the Superintendent of the Academy.

These resolutions being forwarded by the Superintendent to the War Department for instruction, the board are gratified to learn from copies of correspondence communicated to them that the Secretary of War is of opinion that "the department has no authority over the Board of Visitors to direct its course of procedure for acquiring information upon the points concerning which it is required to make report." If it were otherwise, it must be very obvious that circumstances might some time exist under which a Board of Visitors might be crippled of its usefulness and defeated in the pursuit of the very information it might be most important to obtain.

These remarks, however, and the course of the present board in this matter, are not to be understood as intending any impeachment of the present Superintendent, so far as relates to the general exercise of the duties of his office, or as intimating any disposition manifested on his part to interfere with or limit the general scope of the inquiries instituted by them. On the contrary, the most perfect facility in every other respect for pursuing their investigations has been most courteously and at all times afforded by Gen. CULLUM himself, as well as by all others sharing in the government or management of the academy.

There was only an issue made with him in regard to the proper legal power of the visitors, in which they believed him honestly mistaken in his intervention, and they considered it a duty to themselves and to the government to maintain and vindicate their right of free investigation. But, to their surprise and regret, they find that Gen. CULLUM does not understand the letter of the Secretary of War to him as sustaining the position taken by the board, but still persists in requiring the information given by his officers to come only through him. Several such communications, when the call for them was renewed, having been thus forwarded just as the board is closing its session. By reference to most of these, it will be seen that the writers are remarkably reticent or unwilling to speak regard to the Academy in any way, and it is only to be left to conjecture how far such declining to testify may or may not have been affected by the fact that these letters must pass under the examination of their commanding officer.

Referring to the accompanying reports of the several committees charged with the consideration of special subjects, and to suggestions furnished by officers of the academy, it is not deemed necessary to repeat the details contained therein, nor to enlarge the views and reasonings of the different points presented. The members of the board are agreed in the following general conclusions and recommendations, which they propose as embodying all that they think most important now to be urged for the future increased usefulness of the institution.

First.—We are of opinion that the law should be so changed as that the superintendency of the academy may be thrown open to the whole army, instead of confining the selection, as now, to an officer of the Engineer Corps. The institution having ceased to be only, or mainly, a school for engineers, as first established, and having become the great National Military and Polytechnic Institute of our country, the reason for such exclusiveness no longer exists; and it is recommended that the appointment be free hereafter to every arm of the service.

Second.—Looking to the probable reorganization and increase of the Army of the United States, and finding that, with the present accommodations and at a comparatively small increased expense, a greater number can be educated than are now admitted to the academy, we recommend that the corps of cadets be increased to four hundred. But this increase should, of course, be made gradually, and in successive years, so as to keep a due proportion and equality of number in the different classes. We desire, however, not to be understood in this recommendation as proposing to interfere with a system, which we trust will be adopted, for commissioning a large proportion of army officers, from the ranks or from civil life, on proper examination. The demand will be ample enough to require both sources of supply; and we are clearly satisfied that, in justice to many meritorious officers and soldiers, of volunteers who have shown their patriotic devotion to the country in its late hour of trial and need, selections should be made, and commissions given to all those who can establish claims to appointment by reasonable proof of capacity and acquirements, taken in connection with actual service in the field. On this point, too, we beg leave to suggest that it might be a wise act of legislation for Congress to extend the age of admission to the academy to twenty-four years, for the benefit of those young men who have been not less than two years in the military service of the United States, during the late war of rebellion, thus making their cases exceptional to the general rule.

Third.—Since the Act of 1812, the standard of admission to the Academy has been limited to reading, writing, the four ground rules of arithmetic, proportion, and vulgar and decimal fractions. We adopt the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Instruction, that the standard of admission be raised by the addition of English grammar, descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and the history of the United States. With the standard thus raised, not only a better class of students would enter the Academy, but a great and very much needed relief to the crowded courses of the first and second class would be obtained by the transfer of studies proposed by the committee, which could be effected in consequence of the time saved by the previous acquirement of the branches recommended.

Fourth.—As connected with this raising of the standard of qualification for admission to the Academy, we recommend such changes of the law as will require appointments of cadets to be made, under proper conditions and restrictions, one year in advance of the date when they are to enter the institution. This will secure readiness for examination, and many of the advantages that would be derived from the establishment of a preparatory school.

Fifth.—We repeat the recommendation, made so often by former Boards of Visitors, that some legislative provision be made for competitive examinations of candidates for cadetships. Such examinations, for convenience and economy, ought to be held in the States or districts from which the appointments are to be made, under the supervision of the members of Congress, who, by usage, have the nominations, and at the expense of the Government, which expense need be but trifling in amount as compared with the great advantages to be derived from the selection of the most prominent aspirants.

Sixth.—Candidates may now be admitted between the ages of 16 and 21. We recommend that in future no one be received who is under 17 or more than 22 years of age. The severity of the physical training and discipline is such that youths of 16 often do not possess the requisite strength and power of endurance. A greater maturity of mind and body of those entering seems desirable.

Seventh.—Our attention has been attracted to the fact that under existing regulations the cadets are forbidden to wear whiskers and moustaches. This may seem to be a matter of small consideration; but we are of opinion that while the present close-shaven faces detract from the manly and soldierly appearance of the corps, nothing is gained by this rule; but on the contrary, perhaps, something is lost, in point of health. We recommend that this regulation be so amended as to allow the entire beard and whiskers to be worn, only requiring that they be kept closely and neatly trimmed, and with as much regard as possible to uniformity of style.

Eighth.—In view of the fact that a very large proportion of the cadets, who are returned to the academy after having been found deficient and dismissed by the academic board, fail in their subsequent examinations and are again dismissed, we are decidedly of opinion that the best interests of the institution require that great caution and discrimination should be used in returning those who have thus failed.

Ninth.—In accordance with the report of the Committee on Administration, we desire to record our strong disapprobation of the too prevalent habits of profane swearing, as existing among the cadets, and earnestly to recommend that every proper expedient be used to check and suppress a practice so unbecoming and pernicious. And we also advise the establishment of public daily prayers for the cadets, at such hours as may not conflict with other exercises in the Academy, and in accordance with the practice of other colleges in the country.

Tenth.—It will be observed that the Committee on Administration have in their report animadverted with severity on the practice of "hazing," consisting in the gross imposition by the cadets of the classes above on those newly arrived, or the fourth class, as well as their forced exaction of these neophytes of the performance of the most menial offices. The Committee on Discipline have commented on the same subject, and urged the continuance of measures for its effectual suppression. It is, in fact, the English system of "fagging," carried here sometimes to barbarous extremes. No good, but much harm, can come of such a selfish and oppressive custom, and we trust that the Secretary of War will continue to sustain the authorities of the Academy in their efforts, by abridgment of furloughs and other fitting punishment, to entirely break it up.

Eleventh.—We concur with the views taken by the Committee on Discipline, of the propriety of introducing into the system of punishment of cadets a more marked distinction between grave offences, or such as involve moral turpitude, and such as are more strictly conventional, and in violation only of necessary regulations. Many delinquencies of the latter class, which are now punished by demerit marks, and which marks accumulate against the offender, who may be only careless and mischievous, but not bad or unpromising, and go to affect his class standing, it appears to us might better be followed by some fitting penalty on the spot, and so done with. For such comparatively trivial offences, a prompt and certain punishment would be better, without reserving the added chances of degradation or dismissal, except in cases of repeated petty misdoing, when the penalty might still be a loss of future standing, not for the original breach of rules, but for the spirit of incorrigibility manifested by perseverance in such behavior.

Twelfth.—We recommend that a First Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language be provided for, to be put on the same footing as first assistant professors in other branches of study.

The board are gratified to learn, from the clear and full statement reported by the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, that the accounts of the academy and post have been kept during the past year in the most accurate and satisfactory manner.

Among the objects of proper expenditure to be brought to the attention of Congress, the Board of Visitors especially urge for favorable consideration the great necessity for an approved system of ventilation and heating of the barracks and other academic buildings; an improvement in the apparatus for cooking for the cadets; repairs of the hospital buildings, including the introduction of baths for the sick; the construction of water-closets in the library building; and a supply of new furniture for the recitation rooms, much of that now in use having become dilapidated and worthless. The need of appropriations for these several purposes is set forth fully in the report of the Committe on Police; and the board concur in their recommendations. The Secretary of War can cause exact estimates of the cost of these several proposed supplies and improvements to be furnished to him, if he should prefer not to depend on those submitted by that committee.

The board concur also in the recommendations made by the Committee on Fiscal Affairs, that sufficient appropriations be made for the removal and enlargement of the gas-house and works, which are now inadequate to the wants of the Academy and Post; for the removal and reconstruction of the magazine, which is now in strange and dangerous proximity to the Engineers' barrack and other buildings, and for a thorough repair of the officers' quarters.

Another improvement proposed by the Committee on Administration, has been thought, by the board, worthy of special mention and recommendation. It is an extension of the cemetery. If the argument for an enlargement of that most interesting and sacred spot should not prevail over the objection of economy, it is hoped that a sum may be obtained at least sufficient to repair the present dilapidated inclosure and clear up the neglected paths, so as to show decent respect to the last resting-place of the honored brave and the smitten hopes of our country whose graves occupy that beautiful plateau.

Among many improvements made during the administration of the present superintendent is one of peculiar and touching interest; it is the device of placing on the walls of the chapel neat marble tablets or mural monuments inscribed with the names of those dead army officers who have in the past been made illustrious by rank or gallant deeds of arms, or have fallen in battle. It was a happy thought to be executed at this particular place. It is most fitting that the United States Military Academy, the nation's great school of arms, should be made to perpetuate such names and histories, thus keeping before the eyes and present in the memories of the young men here educated the noble example of faithful service and devotion to our common country.

The board recommend that the tasteful and enduring record thus begun shall be continued, and that means be furnished to extend the same mark of respect to all the officers of our army, regulars and volunteers alike, who have suffered and fallen in the war just closed in a glorious and successful struggle to vindicate the honor and maintain the life of the nation.

Happy for the recreants who fought to destroy their government if, in the light shed from such a brilliant roll of the faithful, their names and treasonable career could be thrown into deeper shadow of oblivion!

For continuing the erection of these memorial tablets, including a mural monument to WASHINGTON, for which an appropriate design has been made, the board earnestly recommend an appropriation by Congress of $5,000.

Such a sum will also enable the superintendent to finish a now incomplete arrangement for the preservation of many of the most interesting trophies of war which have accumulated here, and especially to inscribe suitably with the names of the battles in which they were taken, some of the finer pieces of ordnance that have been captured during the rebellion and sent here for keeping. Let these lasting lessons, engraved on stone, and bronze, and iron, fill and stimulate the hearts and minds of those whose special task it must be hereafter to aid in upholding and defending our flag and all that it represents. Let those who may come here in the future to prepare for such duty from States once in insurrection hail the sight of those proofs that the parricidal attempt of their fathers was a failure. And let all unite in cultivating, by every help and influence, that which now, more than ever before, seems to be a growing and strengthening sentiment at this national school of military and general science, that the truest and most precious interests, duties and inheritance of the soldier and the citizen are one, the same, and can never be separated.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, President of the Board.
F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, Secretary of the Board.
JOHN M. FESSENDEN, Massachusetts.
ALBERT P. ROCKWELL, Connecticut.
J. F. DRIGGS, Michigan.
THOMAS COTTMAN, Louisiana.
D. H. BINGHAM, Alabama.
MORTON S. WILKINSON, Minnesota.
S. D. LYMAN, New-Hampshire.
CHRIS. G. COX, Maryland.
A. G. MACKEY, South Carolina.
J. B. THOMAS, California.
A. P. KELSEY, Maine.
J. W. NYE, Nevada.
HENRY W. LEE, Iowa.
DAVID L. SWAIN, North Carolina.
WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, Georgia.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Fifty Sail at the Mouth of the River, Mostly French—Maximilian's Forces from 16,000 to 20,000 Men—Movements of United States Troops.

CLARKVILLE, Texas, Wednesday, July 12.

Notwithstanding so many weeks have elapsed since the embarkation of the Texas expedition began, it has not yet fully arrived, there being still a portion of Gen. RUSSELL's brigade, Twenty-sixth Corps, behind, and the Fourth Corps are at New-Orleans.

Upon the arrival of the Twenty-fifth Corps at Brazos Santiago, there was no means of disembarking in readiness, and their was a scarcity of water. There are two ways of procuring water at this place, one is to bring it in lighters from the mouth of the Rio Grande, (distance nine miles) and the other is by condensing—government has machinery for that purpose. This portion of Texas is sand and very low land, without any vegetation except an occasional patch of weeds.

The sand-drifts are similar to snow-drifts in the North during a severe Winter, only it forms itself into numerous hills. At midday the mirage is very plainly seen on the prairie.

The route from Brazos to Clarkville is along a hard and sandy beach nine miles, which is a good road and a pleasant place to walk or drive in the cool evening. The town consists of a few small houses, and is opposite to Bagdad, in Mexico.

Our troops are stationed along the river Rio Grande, and through the country to the City of Rio Grande. The river varies in width from two to three hundred yards, and has an average depth of six feet in its channel; it has not been so high since the year 1846 as it was in June last, and has a current of two miles per hour; this, with the opposite action of the sea, forms bars off its mouth, and there are now portions of twelve wrecks in view as I write. The water is very muddy, and requires to stand several hours before it is fit for use.

Navigation is difficult owing to the change of the channel and crookedness of the river, requiring sixteen hours for a trip to Matamoras—distance by land 30 miles. Even this is preferable to going by stages which are stopped frequently by robbers. Cotton in small lots awaiting transportation dots either bank of the river for miles. *The fleet off the Rio Grande numbers 50 sail, mostly French*, but the flag of America and England are conspicuous on war vessels among them. Bagdad, at the river's mouth, is a place of 2,500 inhabitants, has been built up by the war, and is occupied by a portion of MAXIMILIAN's Mexican troops. It has a levee built on the river bank, and has been overflowed to the depth of one foot this season. The mud in some of the streets is up to the carriage wheel hubs. Water stands stagnant, and were it not for a continual breeze from the ocean, the filth of the place would breed yellow fever in two days. The Mexican flag floats over the custom-house; the morals of the people are cared for in one small church, several billiard, and innumerable bar-rooms. Business was good two months ago, it consisted of smuggling goods into Texas, taking pay in cotton, of the rebs; but now we can purchase cheaper than in New-York City, as all of these patriotic men wish to sell out and get back to the States.

French neutrality appears in the fact of the blockading of the Mexican coast, except at this point. Specie is exchanged at the rate of $3 for $5 in greenbacks; but 7 per cent is charged on all sums over $50, in specie, which are taken out of the country. American officers are allowed to cross the river and return with their purchases if small. Buildings are one and two stories, mostly small; among the larger are the Hotel De Globe, Hotel Mazarin, and the St. Charles. Justice is administered with severity by the authorities. At Bagdad two men were shot a few days ago; one stole $200; he was a non-commissioned officer in the French army; the other a private who stole a watch.

MAXIMILIAN's forces are estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000, and many of these are Mexicans, whose pay is twenty-five cents per day, and no rations furnished; these troops would not stand very long before Gen. SHERMAN's veterans. Gen. TORILLA (Mexican) and staff left Bagdad Sunday, the 9th, for Matamoras, on the steamer *San Antonio*; he is from Vera Cruz, and relieves Gen. MEJIA, who proceeds to Monterey. No passengers were allowed on the boat, and the Captain informed us that he would not be remunerated for the use of the boat. The steamer *Carmargo*, captured by the rebels from us on one of the Louisiana rivers, and sold to the French, has been doing a good business between Bagdad and Matamoras. Her capacity for carrying is 4,500 barrels, and the freight is fifty cents per barrel.

Our government has already made demand for artillery sold to the French by the rebels, which has been complied with, and they will soon demand the restoration of the steamer *Camargo*. CORTINAS, it is said, is on the Texas side of the river, a few miles above Matamoras; he was in Brownsville a few days ago.

The army of CORTINAS are rather destitute of the munitions of war, but not discouraged. MAXIMILIAN is not popular among the people of the Rio Grande. Matamoras papers, of the 8th inst., state that NAPOLEON has informed Uncle Samuel that he shall stand by MAX., and all are awaiting the action of the United Stated Government.

There is a good feeling apparently existing between the French and American forces, each party seemingly determined not to be the aggressor.

It is intended now to move a part of the Twenty-fifth Corps up the coast, the cavalry to proceed to Indianola, to be mounted, and thence to San Antonio. No serious accident has occurred in the expedition thus far. The weather has been fine for the transporting of troops, and very few have died from sickness.

Massachusetts troops were complimented in general orders for their good appearance and behavior.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

A Very Frenchy Affair.

San Francisco is enjoying the scandal caused by the misadventures of a young Frenchman belonging to one of our "first families" who married a young countrywoman fresh from a convent school, the daughter of another leading French family, with great *éclat* at the Cathedral of *Notre Dame des Victoires*. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the *élite* of the city, and the bridesmaids were among the loveliest and most elegantly attired ever seen in the Cathedral. On Wednesday, the town was startled by the report that the beautiful meek-eyed bride had decamped with the marriage presents and wedding garments, in company with a gay Lothario, whose acquaintance she had made Heaven only knows how or where, leaving the late happy bridegroom in his desolate home without so much as saying "good bye." The whole affair is a singular and inexplicable one in all respects, and the cause of the singular escapade can only be conjectured. The most Frenchy part of the proceeding is the following advertisement,

AVIS AU PUBLIC.

EL PARTICULIEREMENT AUX DAMES FRANCISES.

Un jeune homme comme il faut, marie dimanche dernier, a six heuers du soir, a vu sa femine partir il y deux jours pour des pays inconnus.

Par les presentes il fait savoir qu'il n'est acunnement responsable des dettes qu'elle pourra contracter, et qu'en en consequence il reprend toute sa liberte de garcon. C. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23 Juin, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AND ESPECIALLY TO FRENCH LADIES.

A young man, *comme il faut*, married at 6 o'clock on the evening of Sunday last, has seen his wife leave, two days ago, for parts unknown.

He makes known by this advertisement that he is in no way responsible for any debts which she may contract, and that from date he will resume the liberty of single blessedness.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23, 1865. C. P.

A SHORT ROMANCE.—About a year ago JAMES SULLIVAN courted a girl in South Troy, but was "cut out" by WILLIAM CRAWFORD, a returned volunteer, who married the "apple of discord." Subsequently, tempted by the large bounty, CRAWFORD again volunteered. Months passed, and Mrs. C. growing lonesome, and SULLIVAN being quite watchful and attentive, the old lover and the new wife grew more intimate than ever; and when CRAWFORD returned home the other night, minus an arm, he found that he had lost his rib too. He broke the bed upon which the two were lying, beat SULLIVAN unmercifully, and bade a lasting farewell to his faithless spouse. Alas, how many such cases has the war developed.

—Maj.-Gen. G. K. WARREN and lady are visiting their friends in Swampscott, Mass.

—Gen. BURNSIDE has lately been in Washington.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Evils Arising from Pardoning Rebel Leaders.

The Spirit of Treason Still Active and Bitter.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham Dictates Terms for Reunion.

A Federal Officer Wants to Return all Freedmen to Slavery.

Others in Favor of an Apprentice Law.

Vindictive Persecution of Union White Men and Negroes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, July 25.

The Raleigh *Progress* continues to denounce the reckless use of the pardoning power in North Carolina. "This misplaced leniency," it says, "is making the leading rebels of the State, who are daily receiving pardons, still more defiant and disloyal than before. Comprising the public men of the State, they have all been designated as delegates to the coming State Convention, which body it is known they will control. The negroes and Union men are the special objects of their hatred, whose protection depends entirely upon the enforcement of the Confiscation Law, which disarms only the disloyal who will be beyond the reach of the Federal authorities as soon as the new State Government is inaugurated. It is understood that this element who hold State securities for upward of $40,000,000, contracted since the rebellion for war purposes, will make a strong effort to have the same assumed, by not providing against it in the constitution, but leaving it to future legislation.

Owing to this unexpected exhibition of disloyalty and vindictive arrogance the Union men are endeavoring to have the call of a State Convention delayed until after Congress meets, which will save time as well as a great expense, as the proposed constitution is destined to be repudiated by the people, as it is very apparent it will be of an obnoxious character, judging from the material designated to compose that body.

These treacherous leaders, who have been pardoned through Gov. HOLDEN's recommendation, are now organizing in every county, and openly assert that their party is strong enough to defeat Mr. HOLDEN or any other candidate for Governor, who fails to identify himself with them.

Gov. HOLDEN drafted a call for a convention sometime since, and sent it to President JOHNSON for his ratification, Since then the opposition to an early convention has assumed formidable proportions and is daily gaining strength.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, July 27.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, ex-member of the rebel Senate and the political leader of this State, who is to be a delegate to the coming State Convention, says that under no circumstances will he consent to the return of North Carolina into the Union if the negro suffrage question is made a condition.

J. H. P. RUSS, of this city, who has recently received a Federal appointment, and who has been designated to represent this district in Congress and also in the approaching State Convention, defines his position on the slavery question by saying that if he had the power, he would reënslave every slave who is now free.

Some of the county meetings which have nominated rebel leaders as candidates to the State Convention instruct them to favor by constitutional or legislative enactment the binding out of liberated slaves to their former masters for a term of years.

This is the material already designated to represent North Carolina in her convention and also in Congress.

The Union men, alarmed at these fresh developments of disloyalty, are organizing for the purpose of demanding the immediate enforcement of the Confiscation Law, which they claim will drive these rebel leaders and sympathisers from the political field, and enable men of a clear record to present a constitution and a delegation to Congress which that body can consent to accept.

The reckless manner of pardoning the great leaders of the rebellion in North Carolina, such as GRAHAM and others, is exciting the grave apprehensions of the loyal citizens of the State.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of Gen. Miles—Arrest of the Mayor of Portsmouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 29.

Gen. NILES returned from the Eastern Shore, Va., last evening. It is understood that that place is no longer to be a military post.

One hundred and fifty horses and one hundred mules will be sold at auction at Camp Hamilton, Aug. 8, by direction of Col. A. P. BLUNT.

By order of WM. L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of this department, the following vessels have been discharged from government service: Propeller *Leader*, steamer *Newton*, schooner *L. A. Johnson*, barge *Perry Wadhams*, and barge *Metropolis*.

The Mayor of Portsmouth was arrested yesterday by order of Gen. MANN, commanding that sub-district. The cause of the arrest is said to be some interference with military law, or military court matters.

Lieut. ROBINSON, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Newport News, was struck down by the sun yesterday, and is in a critical condition,

The weather continues very warm, and at times almost suffocating. The thermometer 100 deg. in the shade, and to-day 102 deg.

The United States gunboat *Agawam* has arrived from Richmond.

The bark *Heiress*, Capt. CLARK, from New-York, arrived this afternoon, bound to City Point for tobacco from Richmond.

Arrived—Steamer *Lizzie Baker*, Richmond; steamer *Amanda Winants*, Capt. BLOODGOOD, for Newport News; steamer *Monitor*, Capt. MORTON, from Norfolk; steamer *Guide*, from Washington for Savannah: schooner *E. Nickerson*, from New-York; steamer *Karnack*, from Alexandria for Charleston; propeller *D. H. Mount*, from Baltimore; steamer *Cossack*, Capt. THOMPSON, from Baltimore to City Point, for troops; steamer *Wyoming*, from Newport News; steamer *Edward Everett*, Capt. ETTER, from Baltimore for City Point; and propeller *Eagle*, No. 3, from Baltimore.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

About 9 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a five-story brick building, corner of Commercial and Richmond streets, owned by SILAS PIERCE, and occupied by F. W. LINCOLN Jr. & Co., dealers in charts and nautical instruments, the Marine Society, Port-Wardens and other parties. The building was nearly burnt out. The loss will amount to $20,000 or $30,000. The loss of LINCOLN & Co. is $5,000 or $6,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Two firemen, members of steam Engine No. 4, one of them named JOHN MAHONEY, were badly burned by the bursting of a barrel of oil.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 31.

Sir S. P. TACHE, of the Canadian Government, died yesterday.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Times on the Assassins of President Lincoln—Mr. Gladstone's Defeat at Oxford—His Farewell Address—Humors of the Election—Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From the mails by the *City of New-York* we make the following very interesting extracts.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FATE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE CLAIMS OF JUSTICE SATISFIED.

From the London Times, July 17.

Justice has before this been executed on the chief accomplices of BOOTH, the assassin of President LINCOLN. They have been convicted at last by a court-martial, after a trial so protracted as to exhaust the patience of the American public. Whatever may be alleged against the jurisdiction of this military commission, its proceedings were certainly not too summary, for they lasted over many weeks, and are said to be embodied in 4,300 pages of tedious manuscript. No less than 361 witnesses were examined, and it is to the credit of the government that the expenses of those called for the defence have been defrayed out of the public funds. Of course, until the evidence is published, we can form no opinion upon the fairness of the verdict, but nothing that has yet transpired affords any reason for impugning it. It was hardly doubted, we believe, by any competent person in America that the charge of conspiracy had been brought home to all the prisoners; the question was rather as to the various degrees of their guilt and the proper apportionment of punishment. It appears that the court, with the President's approval, has divided them into three classes. PAYNE, HERROLD, ATZEROTH, and Mrs. SURRATT have been placed in the first of these, and were to be hung at Washington on the 7th inst. Dr. MUDD, ARNOLD, and O'LAUGHLIN constituted the second class, and were to be imprisoned for life with hard labor; while SPANGLER was to be imprisoned for six years, with hard labor, in Albany Penitentiary. Against the severity of these sentences not a word can be said. The lives of BOOTH and his fellow-conspirators were most justly forfeited. Human judges can recognize no excuse for assassination. *If tyrannicide can ever be justified as an appeal to a higher law, it must be justified before a higher tribunal than any earthly judgment seat.*

THE END OF THE GREAT TRAGEDY.

From the London Star, July 19.

Thus ends one of the most striking episodes in modern history. In the homesteads of the republic the story will often be told how the national forces triumphed over the rebellion; how Richmond, the rebel capital fell, and the army of LEE was captured by the indomitable energy of Gen. GRANT, and how, in the hour of triumph, there fell a great shadow over the land. The President, who had stood firm and unshaken throughout the wild commotion—the great liberator, who called four millions of slaves to freedom—the gentle and genial soul, who was eager to hold forth the hand of reconciliation to his erring brethren of the South so soon as the sword was wrenched from his grasp, was remorselessly and basely slain by a fanatical admirer of Southern slavery and Southern rights in the very moment of victory. Then the pursuit of BOOTH will be narrated, and how he died like a wild beast in his lair when it is tracked by the avenging huntsmen. The sequel of the tragedy is no less ghastly—the leading forth of four wretches under the blaze of the sun of July and solemnly meting out to them that awful punishment of death which still darkens the code of civilized nations. We cannot help fearing that the quadruple execution is ominous for JEFFERSON DAVIS. There is of course no similarity between the case of the chief of a rebellion and that of the fanatic who has committed a political assassination. But when we remember that KENNEDY and BEALE were executed for attempting to set fire to New-York and to upset trains on Northern railroads, although they produced their commissions from JEFFERSON DAVIS as having been commissioned to execute irregular military enterprises, and that special efforts were made to show that DAVIS was not ignorant of the plots against the President, it appears not improbable that he may be tried and found guilty upon some of these charges where questions of policy as to the treatment of conquered rebels will not be permitted to interfere. We do not share in the belief that the government are postponing the trial with the view of permitting the angry feelings of the people to subside, so as to give the arch-rebel a better chance to escape. Any manœuvring of that kind would be discountenanced by all the leading officials from the President downward, who are too much imbued with respect for the law to trifle with its enactments. Mr. DAVIS will no doubt be tried with great solemnity upon an indictment carefully and elaborately prepared, and while the law will not be strained against him, its requirements will not be set aside to save him from any of its merited penalties.

THE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

MORE DIFFICULT THAN CONQUEST.

From the London Times, July 17.

The work of pacification still goes on slowly, but more steadily than any one could have predicted. The first step is the appointment of provisional Governors in the Southern States, and Mr. JOHNSON was suspected of an intention to perpetuate anarchy in South Carolina by leaving her without any central authority. He has, however, included that State in his system of restoration, and nominated Mr. PERRY as Governor. Florida is now the only Southern State in which no organized local Government exists. Order, therefore, may be said to reign again throughout the territories of the United States, but confidence and prosperity cannot be reëstablished so easily as order. In many districts the sufferings of the population are described as pitiable. The line of SHERMAN's march, in particular, is marked by wide-spread desolation, and one of the most pressing anxieties of the government is to provide against a famine in Mississippi and Georgia. To this urgent question the negro suffrage question itself, is subordinate, and it will probably be years before even American energy can repair the prodigious waste which the Northern armies have wrought. One of our New-York cotemporaries boasts that already the "telegraph runs from New-York to New-Orleans; steamboats go down the Mississippi and never receive a shot; every few days there is a Union Governor appointed or chosen for some Southern State, and Northern men are sending plows into the South, where lately they sent Parrotts and 12-pounders." These facts prove, indeed, the completeness of the conquest, but they prove little more. Where the task of conquest ends, the more difficult task of reconstruction and reconciliation begins.

GENERAL TOPICS.

DEFEAT OF MR. GLADSTONE.

THE DISGRACE OF OXFORD.

From the London Times, July 19.

In the meantime the enemies of the University will make the most of her disgrace. It has hitherto been supposed that a learned constituency was to some extent exempt from the vulgar motives of party spirit, and capable of forming a higher estimate of statesmanship than common tradesmen or tenant-farmers. It will now stand on record that they deliberately sacrificed a representative who combined the very highest qualifications, moral and intellectual, for an academical seat to party spirit, and party spirit alone. No one pretends to say that if Mr. GLADSTONE would but range himself under the banner of Lord DERBY he would not be, even as he is a perfect University member. His brilliant public career, his great academical distinctions and literary attainments, his very subtlety and sympathy with ideas for their own sake, mark him out, beyond all living men, for such a position. However progressive in purely secular politics, he has ever shown himself a stanch and devoted churchman wherever church doctrine or ecclesiastical rights were concerned. By his adherence to these principles he has failed to rally, as he otherwise would, the younger Liberals who would fain look up to him as a leader. His old High Church friends have on the same ground stood by him almost to a man, and had the dominant party in the Oxford constituency looked mainly to the interests of the Church, they would never have discarded such a champion. But it was not on this issue that the election turned. The Tory majority were resolved to get rid of one who was not prepared to go all lengths with them and had taken office under a liberal government. They felt no gratitude to him for the lustre which he had reflected on them, they cared nothing for his character, except as a politician, and grudged him the slightest liberty of thought or action. In short, they wanted a delegate, and would greatly have preferred a respectable nonentity to one of whom all his countrymen except themselves are proud.

They have had their way, and they will not know what they have lost until the University again stands on her trial before the public. Henceforward Mr. GLADSTONE will belong to the country, but no longer to the University. Those Oxford influences and traditions which have so deeply colored his views, and so often interfered with his better judgment, must gradually lose their hold on him. He will never again be subjected to humiliating pressure by theological constituents, or expected to suppress his convictions lest he should offend influential supporters. In one sense, he will not cease to be a representative of Oxford, for he cannot lose that peculiar character of mind which Oxford leaves on those who have been once initiated into her spirit, but he will be able to look at the University from the outside, and be more accessible to those bracing popular impulses which are unfelt in an Oxford atmosphere. Perhaps a time will come, if it has not come already, when he will rather wonder that he should have been able so long to retain a seat as no other man of equal genius could hold without degredation. Something of this feeling may be traced in the farewell which he has addressed to the members of convocation: "My earnest purpose to serve you, my many faults and shortcomings, the incidents of the political relation between the University and myself, established in 1847, so often questioned in vain, and now at length finally dissolved, I leave to the judgment of the future." This is the language of true magnanimity. In the severance by the University of a tie so honorable to herself men will recognize another attempt, at once suicidal and impotent, to deprive her of her best title to the respect and support of the nation.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW.

From the London Standard (Tory,) July 19.

Mr. GLADSTONE entered public life as a thorough-going Tory and devoted churchman. As such he was selected to represent Oxford. Oxford has retained her opinions; Mr. GLADSTONE has completely changed his. In regard to secular matters he is now a Radical, and a leader of the Radical party. In church questions he gives but a wavering and doubtful support to either side; but his whole life is given to strengthen and build up the party which makes hostility to the church a principal article of its creed. Most men, after so complete a change of opinion, would have thought it their duty to forego all claims on such a constituency as Oxford. Mr. GLADSTONE took a different course. He relied on his advantage of possession; he availed himself to the utmost of the reluctance of the University to eject a member once chosen; in short, he employed the advantages he had acquired as a Conservative in order to retain his seat now that he had become a Liberal. And so forbearing, so trusting, so patient were his constituents, that a man who has for twelve years been attached to the Liberal party has for twelve years, and in three several elections, not to mention those resulting from his acceptance of office in 1853 and 1859, retained his seat for the most conservative constituency in England. What other constituency would have been as patient? What Radical borough would have thrice returned a Conservative—a convert from Radicalism—simply because he was a man of high character and personal eminence? If any blame attaches to Oxford it is not that she has turned out Mr. GLADSTONE in 1865, but that she returned him in 1852, 1857, 1859; not that she can bear with him no longer, but that she bore with him so long; not that at last she has restored her whole weight to the Conservative scale, but that she suffered it to be so long diverted from its proper direction by the disloyalty or caprice of one too well beloved individual.

Mr. GLADSTONE's defeat, then, is a cause of unmixed satisfaction to us. It is a formal condemnation of Radicalism, in the person of the most eminent and eloquent statesman that ever professed Radical doctrines, by the gentlemen of England, as represented by the very *élite* of their body, in the name of the university which has educated one half of the leading men of the country. The educated intelligence of England—her cultivated scholarship, her trained intellect, her liberal thought and profound study—commands four seats of its own in the House of Commons, and every one of those seats is now filled by a Conservative. This is as it ought to be; it testifies that however the Reform Act of 1832 may have falsified, in favor of the Whigs, the true expression of English public opinion, the mind of those classes who lead and chiefly constitute that opinion is at this moment thoroughly loyal to the church and the constitution. The extinction of the last remnants of that sort of semi-Liberalism which was diffused by the economic war of the Anti-Corn-law League and the Peelites is typified by the expulsion of Mr. GLADSTONE from Oxford. Expelled from Parliament, of course, he is not. We hope, and have every reason to believe that South Lancashire will repeat the verdict already twice pronounced, and return three Conservative candidates. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer will, as soon as an obedient friend can accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and the new Parliament order a new writ, he returned for some Radical borough; sitting for which, he will be recognized for what he is, and be deprived of all that power for mischief which, while he sat for Oxford, he derived from seeming what he is not.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FAREWELL TO OXFORD.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed the following circular to the members of convocation:

To the Members of Convocation in the University of Oxford:

GENTLEMEN: After an arduous connection of eighteen years, I bid you respectfully farewell. My earnest purpose to serve you, my many faults and shortcomings, the incidents of the political relation between the university and myself, established in 1847, so often questioned in vain, and now at length finally dissolved, I leave to the judgment of the future. It is one imperative duty, and one alone, which induces me to trouble you with these last parting words—the duty of expressing my profound and lasting gratitude for indulgence as generous and for support as warm and enthusiastic in itself, and as honorable from the character and distinctions of those who have given it, as has, in my belief, ever been accorded by any constituency to any representative.

I have the honor to be gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

HAWARDEN, Chester, July 18, 1865.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

Mr. GLADSTONE arrived in Manchester on the 18th and immediately issued the following address:

To the Electors of the Southern Division of the County of Lancaster:

GENTLEMEN: I appear before you as a candidate for the suffrages of your division of my native county. Time forbids me to enlarge on the numerous topics which justly engage the public interest. I will bring them all to a single head. You are conversant—few so much so—with the legislation of the last 35 years. You have seen, you have felt its results. You cannot fail to have observed the verdict, which the country generally has, within the last eight days, pronounced upon the relative claims and positions of the two great political parties with respect to that legislation in the past, and to the prospective administration of public affairs. I humbly, but confidently, without the least disparagement to many excellent persons from whom I have the misfortune frequently to differ, ask you to give your powerful voice in confirmation of that verdict, and to pronounce with significance as to the direction in which you desire the wheels of state to move. Before these words can be read, I hope to be among you in the hives of your teeming enterprise.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

HAWARDEN, July 18.

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

LIBERAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

At latest advices the Liberal gains and losses stood as follows:

Liberal Losses.

Abingdon	1	Kidderminster	1
Blackburn	1	Lichfield	1
Bridgwater	1	Liverpool	1
Canterbury	1	Lyme Regis	1
Carlisle	1	Maldon	1
Cheltenham	1	Northallerton	1
Chippenham	1	Preston	1
Cirencester	1	Thetford	1
Cricklade	1	Tiverton	1
Derby	1	Whitby	1
Devonport	1	Woodstock	1
Grantham	1	Sunderland	1
Hastings	1	Tewksbury	1
Hereford	1		
Total			27

Liberal Gains.

Ashburton	1	Lincoln	1
Aylesbury	1	Leicester	1
Berwick	1	Mallow	1
Bridgnorth	1	Newport	1
Brighton	1	Poole	1
Carnarvon	1	Portsmouth	1
Cavan (County)	1	Portarlington	1
Chatham	1	Staffordshire, North	1
Chester	1	Sussex, East	1
Clitheroe	1	Sligo	1
Colchester	1	Taunton	2
Dublin (City)	1	Tynemouth	1
Exeter	1	Wareham	1
Frome	1	Warwick	1
Galway (City)	1	Wallingford	1
Grimsby	1	Wakefield	1
Helstone	1	Waterford (City)	1
Horsham	1	Weymouth	1
Hull	1	Wilts, South	1
Knaresborough	1	Windsor	2
Kincardineshire	1		
Total			43

HUMORS OF THE ELECTION.

EXCELLENT PLUCK OF LORD DUNCAN.

A laughable story is told in relation to the South Warwickshire election. Lord DUNCAN, in the course of his canvass, called, and not for the first time, at the house of a gentleman named BALL, who now occupies a large farm near Leamington, but who was formerly engaged in the naval service. The noble visitor was on terms of intimacy with Mr. BALL, though differing from him in politics, and being both tired and hungry he said, on seeing the remains of a round of beef on the table—the quantity enough for one and a half or two men—"That's a nice piece of beef you've got, BALL." "Well, I don't think it is," was the response; "but I'll tell you what I'll do; if you like to sit down and eat it, I'll give you a plumper at the election." Lord DUNCAN sat down and tackled to his work, and when he had got three parts through with it, he said he should die if he ate any more. "Ah!" said the elector, "I've been too far north for you." "I hail from Dundee," said his guest. "Oh, but I have been to the North Pole," said the free and independent voter; "and if you don't finish the piece of beef I shall vote for MORDAUNT and WISE, the Conservative candidates; but if you eat it I'll plump for you, and I'll appear in front of the hustings on the day of nomination with the piece of bone in my hand." Lord DUNCAN thereupon called for some Scotch whisky, and then disposed of the remainder of the beef. True to his promise, on the day of nomination the voter appeared in front of the hustings with a piece of bone in his hand, as a trophy of the way in which he had succeeded in reversing bribery and treating his candidate.

A CARNIVAL OF DEBAUCHERY AND RIOT.

The Parliamentary elections were attended with an unusual amount of disorder and rioting. We give a few instances, to show how they manage such things in the mother country. Here is what happened in a town called Chippenham, near Bristol:

"During the remainder of the afternoon the polling booths were surrounded by infuriate mobs. A farmer named CROAKER, residing at Ash Hill Farm, was seized, and knocked down, and very much beaten, and a policeman who went to his assistance shared the same fate. At about 9 o'clock a large crowd attacked the Great Western Hotel, and smashed nearly all the windows. One of the ringleaders was apprehended and conveyed to the police station, where the mob followed him, and after smashing several windows with stones, demanded his release, and with a view to conciliate the irritated mob, the man's name was taken and he was set at liberty. Almost simultaneously with this outbreak occurred two others. The first took place in the Market-place, in which several hundreds took part. They attacked the Angel Hotel, kept by Mr. LAWES, but that gentleman, assisted by some of his waiters, adopted a rather injudicious method of keeping them at bay. From an upper room window they threw a large number of ginger beer bottles, &c., at them; but this only exasperated them the more, and when Mr. LAWES had discharged his whole stock of bottles at them, they renewed the attack, and did not cease until every pane of glass (numbering 250) in front of the building was destroyed. The window panes were broken, and some slight damage done to the furniture in the rooms. Having satisfied themselves here, the mob proceeded to the house of Mr. JACOB PHILLIPS, (late Mayor,) which adjoins the Angel Hotel, and, after breaking the windows and the window frames, hurled large stones at the window shutters, breaking them into splinters. Stones were then showered into the front rooms—large chandeliers destroyed, and several valuable paintings. It is estimated that the damage done to Mr. PHILLIPS' property alone will exceed £300. Mr. F. SPENCER, who occupied the adjoining house, fared no better. All the windows in his front rooms were demolished, and a great quantity of valuable furniture. His loss will be about £300. After smashing the windows of Mr. RICH, butcher, nearly opposite, the mob broke into the place, and threw the whole of the meat that could be found into the street. The house of Dr. COLBORNE was also attacked, and the doctor, who was said to be in a dying state, was obliged to have the assistance of his servants, who held boards over the bedroom window in order to prevent the missiles striking him. All the windows at the vicarage were broken, and the wanton wickedness of the mob may be gathered from the fact that the gravestones were torn up from the churchyards, and, after being shattered into fragments the pieces were flung through the windows at the vicarage. The borough only contains about twelve police officers, who acted most courageously under the circumstances, but they were utterly powerless, and some of them received slight injuries from the stones. Upwards of 200 of the inhabitants were sworn in as special constables. Later in the day orders were issued to close all public houses and beer-houses at 6 o'clock. Telegrams were sent to Bristol and the metropolis for the assistance of the military. The total damage is estimated at from £2,000 to £3,000."

The nomination day at Carlisle witnessed the following extraordinary and outrageous scene:

"The nomination of candidates for the city took place on Tuesday. A similar scene of uproar, riot, and confusion has seldom been witnessed in the old Border city. The two Liberal candidates, Messrs. LAWSON and POTTER, and the Conservative candidate, Mr. HODGSON, were severally nominated. Mr. LAWSON concluded his address amid a perfect shower of missiles, accompanied with the most terrific howlings. Mr. POTTER experienced similar treatment at the hands of the mob, and he concluded his address amid a fusilade of powder and unclean things. The riot, however, culminated on the appearance of the Conservative candidate. When Mr. HODGSON presented himself to the crowd the uproar became so terrific as to threaten serious consequences. Some one in the crowd discharged a pistol, and stones beginning to supply the place of soot and ochre, &c., blood was drawn in several parts of the crowd. The Mayor, after frequently retiring to the town hall for momentary shelter, directed the police to clear the space in front of the hustings. The police endeavored to do so without effect, and the rioting continued, during which it was impossible for Mr. HODGSON to obtain a hearing. The Mayor then called for a show of hands, which he announced to be in favor of WILLIAM NICHOLSON HODGSON and EDMUND POTTER. This announcement roused the ire of the multitude to the extremest pitch, and the hustings was almost immediately cleared by missiles, the favor of the mob being showered with particular aim at the Mayor, who, with the other gentlemen on the hustings, was covered with powder of all colors—blue, yellow, black, white and green. The candidates were pitilessly assailed, heavy bags of whiting and soot coming repeatedly in their faces, and but for the shelter of strong and friendly umbrellas, it must have resulted in serious personal injury. The usual vote of thanks was not proposed, it being the first thought of everyone to escape. The proceedings were throughout of the most riotous and unseemly character, a constant shower of colored powder-bags, soot-bags, potatoes, rotten eggs and stale butchers' offal being poured upon the candidates and their friends. The speeches were in consequence cut short, all attempts at dislodging the "roughs" being unsuccessful. In fact, it was the most disgraceful exhibition ever witnessed in Cumberland."

Of the proceedings in the same city next day we read the following:

"The disgraceful conduct displayed by the mob on the previous day (says the *Scotsman*) was again repeated on the polling-day, (Wednesday,) and some serious consequences were the result, the police having to make several attacks upon the rioters with their batons. Mr. POTTER, Mr. LAWSON and their friends were on the hustings soon after 4 o'clock, and also some of Mr. HODGSON's friends. They were received with a volley of powder, flour and soot, which was continued while they remained. One of the most disgusting scenes accurred before the poll was declared, the immense crowd having got excited to the utmost pitch. The assault upon those on the hustings increased in vigor and ferocity during the proceeding, so that Mr. POTTER was unable to make any speech. The police were powerless. Mr. HODGSON, who had just received a bag of soot in the face, and presented the appearance of a 'nigger,' came forward and returned thanks."

In Sheffield the ordinary programme of pelting candidates, smashing hustings and battering policemen, was somewhat varied by an enlivening incident which the Sheffield *Telegraph* thus describes:

"On Wednesday night, at the conclusion of the first piece at the Theatre Royal, and just as the audience were coming out, a band of about two hundred 'roughs,' who had been conspicuous during the day in raiding through the town, came rushing to the front of the house, and tried to force an entrance. They were checked by the people who stood in the doorway, and prevented their ingress. Many of them were armed with stones, with which they broke several panes of glass. Being disappointed in gaining admission to the theatre, they attacked the Turf Tavern, at the corner of Sycamore-street, and destroyed a plate glass window. The design of this raiding expedition was ostensibly plunder, as a gentleman, who was coming out of the theatre, had his watch and pocket-book taken, and his hat destroyed. Assistance was speedily got from the Town Hall and the band beat a retreat."

This appears to have been only the conclusion of the day's entertainments, for the Sheffield *Independent* states that the proceedings during the polling on Wednesday were of a "somewhat discreditable nature." *Somewhat discreditable*, indeed! Here is an account of them:

"The mob increased very rapidly at noon, and their disorderly proceedings forced the shopkeepers in Market-place, Angel-street and High-street, to close their places of business. Several women and children were thrown down and bruised in these mad rushes, and the police, who were on duty near to the entrance of the George Inn, seemed to be utterly powerless. About 2 o'clock the mob began to maltreat everybody of decent appearance who ventured to show himself in the street. This led to a collision with the police, and heavy blows were exchanged. The crowd then began to knock off and crush every hat that they could get at. Persons wearing caps were safe, but a rigorous edict was passed that no hats should be allowed in the street, and it was put into execution forthwith. A large number of hats were stolen, crushed, and thrown from side to side amidst the uproarious shouts of the drunken mob. Cab and omnibus drivers and their passengers were treated in the same manner, and if any resistance was made the mob scrupled not to quell it by severe measures. Several persons who offered no resistance were kicked and struck, and others who were more courageous were severely maltreated. This scene—one of the most disgraceful we have witnessed in the town—continued unchecked until nearly 4 o'clock, and then a considerable number of police were sent into the crowd, and the 'bonnetting' ceased. A more ruffianly mob was scarcely ever congregated.

Cheltenham was the scene of a shocking tragedy:

"On Wednesday night, after the close of the poll, (which, it may be remembered, was in favor of Mr. SCHREIBER, the Conservative candidate,) when the streets were full of excited people, a band of music passed up the High-street playing the tune of "The Bonnets of Blue," blue being the colors adopted by the Conservative party in Cheltenham. A man named LYNES was standing in the street, and as the band passed him he shouted "Hurrah for the bonnets of yellow," (the color of the Liberals here.) On this GLASS (one of the voters for Mr. SCHREIBER) made some remark to LYNES, who retorted by calling out, "BERKELEY for ever!" saying he had been working hard for Col. BERKELEY. GLASS then drew from his pocket a four-barreled revolver, and, presenting it at LYNES, drew the trigger, and the charge of one of the barrels struck LYNES in the mouth. LYNES immediately fell on his knees, exclaiming, "Good God! I'm shot. I shall die!" The whole affair was the work of a moment. The crowd of course got round GLASS, and the pistol was taken from him. Three of the chambers were found to be loaded with powder and ball, and the fourth had evidently just been discharged. GLASS appeared very much excited, and when LYNES exclaimed, "I'm dying," as he did on the way to the dispensary, where he was at once taken, GLASS said, "No, no; not so bad as that, I hope." On LYNES being brought to the Cheltenham Dispensary he fainted away. He had previously spoken of his "poor wife and family," and prayed to God to have mercy on him. On his wound being examined it was found to be of such a character as to leave little hope for the poor fellow, who died next morning."

The Coroner's jury found a verdict of "Willful murder."

We might fill our columns with similar descriptions, but these are sufficient to justify the following conclusions of a correspondent of the London *Star*:

"Does it become us to brag of our electoral system? Does it become us to sneer at America? I venture to assert that at no Presidential election in our generation has there been, through the whole of the States, one tithe of the rioting this country has just seen with the almost absolute unconcern which familiarity begets. A few words more. No riots have occurred in places where the voters bear any really large proportion to the population. No one supposes that it is the electors who overthrow hustings and sack houses. In the London constituencies every householder may be said to be a voter. Therefore we have no riots. There is no mob, but a population of men seriously interested in a contest, and having legitimate means of influencing it. An election mob (no matter what the class or the culture of the persons composing it,) is a crowd of persons whose feelings are excited by the struggle, and who know themselves to be deprived of all lawful and proper means of directly influencing its result."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

MADAME RISTORI has left Paris, after a last representation, in which she displayed all the richness of her genius. She must have been very much disappointed at the cold reception given her by the Parisians, who now seem to care for nothing, either in society or on the stage, but what appeals forcibly and directly to their senses. Brilliant costumes, painted cheeks, and "sensational" surroundings, are the only things that sustain the curiosity and wake the admiration of the Parisian of to-day. The life of the *demi monde* is the favorite subject of plays, novels, and conversation, even in the best society. That this depravation in the public taste is not confined to a particular class is proved by the fact that such pieces as *La Biche au Bois* have a run of more than a hundred successive nights, while Mme. RISTORI could only muster thin and unappreciative audiences by changing her programme every week. A few days ago the hundredth representation of *La Biche* was celebrated in grand style by the manager of the Porte St. Martin Theatre; the building was illuminated, and a splendid banquet was given to the actors and members of the press. The evening after this *fête*, *La Biche* made her hundred and first appearance before a crowded house, with fresh costumes, shorter dialogues, and longer ballets. The rival piece, *La Belle Hélène*, was stopped after a run of a hundred and fifty nights, not because the attraction was diminishing, but solely at the earnest desire of the actresses, whose health was beginning to suffer under the infliction of repeating the same flat jokes night after night. By way of making a safe transition from this highly spiced spectacle to the comparatively dull fare afforded by the stock pieces of the Variétés, a troop of Spanish dancers and actors has been engaged by the management, and the originality of their performances has made them in some degree successful. It must be quite refreshing to a Frenchman, accustomed to complicated plots, and a slow, undulating style of dancing, to listen to a *zarzuela* or a *tranoya* with scarcely any plot at all, being merely a collection of songs strung together with a very slender thread of intrigue, or to see the rapid and abrupt movements of the dancers in a *bolero* or a *zapatrado*. The only reproach (and it is certainly a grave one) made to Senor ARDERIUS, the director of the company, is that there are so few pretty women in it—surely an unpardonable fault in a Spanish *impressario*. Among the dancers is an old favorite of the Parisians, and also of Londoners—the celebrated PETRA CAMARA. Unfortunately even sylphs grow old and stout, and the charming PETRA is no exception to the rule.

The popularity of the pieces of the *Belle Hélène* school is so great that even the Theatre Francais, the home of the classic drama, has now opened its portals to a mythological extravaganza, which, though less coarse, perhaps, is quite as equivocal as its fellows. "*Les comédiens ordinaires de S. M. l'Empereur*" have lately been performing in *La Pomme* by M. DE BANVILLE. There are but two characters in this piece, Venus and Mercury. The whole story turns on the efforts of Mercury to obtain from Venus her girdle, which Juno has asked him to get from her in order to enable her to bring back Jupiter to a sense of his matrimonial duties. This Mercury at last succeeds in doing by means of an apple, which Jupiter has given him to take to Leda. Venus takes a fancy to the apple and swears by the Styx that she will return it to Mercury untouched, notwithstanding which she eats it, and thus places herself at the mercy of Mercury, who claims and obtains the girdle. The piece ends with some of those pretty conceits which the French language expresses so well. A clap of thunder announces to Mercury that Jupiter and Juno are reconciled, and that therefore the girdle has become unnecessary. The god of swindlers then confesses his fraud, and offers to return the girdle, telling Venus "he does not wish to steal her love." Venus retorts that this is another falsehood, as Love always accompanies her invisible; she pardons him, however, and says: "Tu ne le voles pas, l'amour; je te le donne. Prends!" Upon which Mercury smiles, kisses the goddess' hand, and, advancing toward the public, thus addresses them:

"Tant que mûriront les fruits vermeils, toujours
La femme y voudra mordre, et, tous tant que nous sommes
Nous aimerons toujours les mangeuses de pommes."

The mythological jeu d'espirit, which bristles with witty allusions to the fashionable vices of Parisian society, has been very well received by the public. Mlle. PONSIN, who plays the part of Venus, is very charming in the "temptation" scene with the apple. The costumes are by MOREAU, the painter of the "Œdipe et Spyhnx" and "Jason," which were so much spoken of in the last two exhibitions, and are marked by the same eccentricities of taste as those works. Venus is so covered with drapery and jewels that she looks more like an Egyptian priestess than the Goddess of Love, while Mercury's dress reminds one of that of a Highlander. Mythological subjects, it seems, are already exhausted, and the new spectacular pieces which are announced as in preparation are to inaugurate a revival of the "mysteries" of the middle ages. One of these, which has already appeared at the Gaîté, is called the *Paradise Lost*. Among the principal tableaux are the following: Fall of the Angels, Pandæmonium, Adam and Eve, Death of Abel, Divine Justice, and so on. The part of Eve is performed by Mdlle. COLOMBIER, whose costume is tolerably in accordance with biblical tradition, the difficulties having been overcome with green gauze. The Châtelet is to bring out *Le Déluge Universal*. During the engagement of Mdme. RISTORI, the vaudeville has been representing on the off-nights a very pointless and silly production, called *Les Petites Comédies de l'Amour*. This piece is taken from a book with that title by Mlle. LEONIDE LEBLANC. The only attraction of the piece consists in Mlle. LEBLANC acting her own character in it.

The hard-worked and ill-paid members of the orchestras in the Paris theatres have not struck yet, as they threatened they would. The *claqueurs*, who sit on the other side of the stalls, are far more fortunate, and there is no chance of their going on strike. The other evening GIL PERÈS, one of the favorite actors of the Palais Royal Theatre, on being greeted, as usual, with enthusiastic applause the moment he appeared on the stage, advanced to the footlights and said: "*Merci, mes amis! Vous autres, vous n'êtes pas en grève!*"

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

A Paris correspondent writes: The aerial vessel invented by M. DELAMARNE bids fair to realize the anticipations we were led to entertain as to the successful application of the vertical helm in controlling the currents of wind by which the courses of balloons have hitherto been guided. The vessel rose to a height of 1,500 yards, and then took a course due south. M. DELAMARNE, who acted as helmsman, steered the vessel in an opposite direction, and it accordingly sailed direct for Vincennes. To prove her obedience to the helm, M. DELAMARNE then took a northerly route. At the request of the passengers, without touching the safety-valve, and simply by using the helm, he descended near Nogent, and floated for some time so close to the earth that the passengers spoke with some of the people who had assembled on the banks of the Marne to witness this strange sight. The vessel then rose to the height of 4,500 yards, and, although caught by two contrary currents of air, M. DELAMARNE by his management of the helm prevented the rotary motion usually experienced in all balloon traveling. At twenty minutes past seven the passengers witnessed a glorious sunset, the magnificent effect of which in cloudland appears to have defied all attempt at description. At eight they were sailing over Choisy, when the air became so rarified that they lowered the vessel and sailed toward Lanane, when they lost themselves in cloud-banks, and the guide-rope and some ballast were thrown out. The vessel then rose still higher, and after a sail of an hour and a half in azure space, they decided on descending in the neighborhood of Choisy, which M. DELAMARNE accomplished without the slightest difficulty, and his passengers landed on *terra firma* as easily as if they had stepped out of an express train. Two results are evident: By the horizontal helm placed in the stern of the vessel, it ascends and descends as the helmsman pleases; and by means of the *hélices* placed at each side, combined with the action of the helm, a horizontal course is obtained.

AN ODD SCENE AND AN ODD LAW.

A curious scene took place recently on the Boulevard Beaumarchais. Monsieur B——, an advocate, walking out, accompanied by his dog, an Italian greyhound of great beauty, suddenly missed the animal, and retracing his steps, overtook a man of decent appearance with the dog in his arms. The thief had already removed the collar with the owner's name and address, and was endeavoring to stifle the dog's cries. Being a man of great muscular power, M. B—— soon mastered the delinquent, and then offered him the choice either of being consigned to the police, or of kneeling down in the street and kissing the dog. The thief, after some little hesitation, chose the latter alternative, and performed the ceremony, in the midst of the laughter and jeers of the bystanders. Satisfaction being thus given, M. B—— was willing to allow the offender to depart in peace; but some *sergents de ville* coming up insisted on taking him before the Commissary of Police of the quarter. M. B—— accompanied the party to the office, and when there explained to the Commissary that he had acted in virtue of an old law of the Burgundian Parliament never yet abrogated, containing (Title x., cap. 8, art. 9) a disposition thus worded: "If any man has stolen a greyhound (*voltrahum*), or a segusiave (*segutium*), a particular sort of hound used by the Gauls for hunting the boar, or a lurcher (*petrunculum*), we ordain that the guilty party be obliged either to kiss the animal before the whole people or to pay five sols of gold to the master of the dog and two sols as fine." The advocate concluded by interceding for the culprit, on the ground that he had satisfied the conditions of the law, but the Commissary, recognizing the man as an old offender, sent him to the Prefecture.

ENGLISH CUSTOMS THROUGH FOREIGN GLASSES.

The *Nazione* has the following remarks on one of our English customs: "Every London house is inhabited by one single family, and as the outer doors are always shut, the knocks at the door, counted from within, indicate the station in life of the person at the door; to give more or less knocks is an act of insolence or degradation. The milkman, sweep, beggar, the servants, knock with one single knock, as if to say, 'Allow me to come in.' Two knocks denote the postman, tax-gatherer, &c., and seem to say, 'It is my business to enter this house.' When three knocks are given, they indicate the master of the house or a friend of the family, and are given with an air of command, as if to say, 'Open.' Four knocks steadily given denote a person of consequence, some aristocrat, arrived in a carriage. These four knocks may be supposed to express, 'I intend to enter.' He who gives four knocks, and, after a short pause, repeats them with a certain proud impetuosity, is decidedly either a milord or milady, or Indian nabob, a Russian prince, German hero, or Italian marquis. These seem to say, 'Open quickly; I wish to honor you with a visit.'"

THE SWEDISH CLERICAL MURDERER.

The text of the confession made by the Swedish clergyman who has been condemned to death for poisoning some of his parishioners with sacramental wine has been published, and affords one of the most curious specimens of perverted reasoning ever given to the world. Its pith is contained in the following passage; "I comprehended 'the pastor's' duty as a father's. I ordered notice to be given me every Sunday, by appointed persons, of where any poor sick person was to be found. After such inquiries I went round with food and medicines, and became witness of much misery and hopelessness. When one stands beside an incurably sick and dreadfully pained fellow-creature, one wishes, of all his heart, that he might be released from his heartrending misery. By those hungry-cold, incurables in Silbodahl I have often stood, moved by the deepest pity, and thought, 'were I in such a miserable plight I would bless him who hastened the end of my pain, and God would forgive that merciful one.' With every renewed visit to these poor people I was strengthened in this idea. I prepared separate wine, as help in trouble, when this, my misdirected charity, should urge me to it. I thought, also, what none can deny, that very few human beings pass to the other world in the course of nature, i. e., when the powers of soul and body are worn out by age. Some external cause occurs which God, though he does not advance it, yet does not prevent, in virtue of the freedom he granted, the understanding he gave. How many in the prime of life, in their full vigor, are their own murderers, involuntarily, yet through misuse of their understanding. How many have fallen out of the hands of the most skillful physician into the grave. The patient's statement is not always properly comprehended, (yet the statement determines the prescription, and the prescription determines life or death,) without God either helping or hindering, and neither doctor nor patient are thought to have any share in the death. How many an illness, which in the beginning might easily have been cured, has, through delay in seeking help, precipitated its victim into the grave. From these incontrovertible facts, and the many such examples which I have partly heard described, partly heard described, partly witnessed myself, I have come to the conclusion that science as well as ignorance often bears the most decisive part, and that pious faith is often wrong in saying 'the hour had come.' I therefore believe that the merciful God would not condemn me if I shortened the sufferings of a miserable fellow-creature."

A MAN ATTACKED BY MONKEYS.

The *Escaut*, of Antwerp, relates an incident which occurred last week in the Zoological Gardens of that town. In the evening, one of the keepers, armed with a long whip, entered the large cage of the monkey tribe for the purpose of driving them to their respective compartments. All the inmates scampered off to their cages with the exception of one of the oldest and largest, which obstinately refused to come down from his perch, and on receiving a sharp lash with the whip, it leaped on the keeper, got astride on his shoulders, and began to scratch and bite him with great fury. The keeper beat the monkey with the handle of the whip, and would soon have got rid of him, had not the other monkeys come to their companion's assistance and joined in the attack. Thus assailed, the man was obliged to cry out for help, when several keepers hastened to the spot, and on their approach the animals took to flight. The man, who was terribly scratched and bitten in twenty-three places, lost so much blood that he was obliged to keep his bed for two days.

A GHOST STORY FROM MUNICH.

An absurd story comes from Munich about a ghostly service held in the Protestant church one night. About 8 in the evening, people collected about the doors of the closed edifice, attracted by the sound of singing. One enthusiastic auditor distinctly heard hymns, another could detect the sound of the organ, a third could see through the window a ghost in shirt-sleeves flitting about the nave. The gendarmes came and broke into the church; there was nobody there, but the singing continued. The infatuated public hung about till 12 at night; they searched the chancel, the vestry, the organ-loft and the gallery, peered under the communion table, peeped into the baptismal font; but neither populace, soldiers nor gendarmes could discover anything. In the morning it was found out that a couple of lusty fellows had been sitting in their room abutting one end of the church, drinking beer and singing "Fidele Lieder" all night. By some architectural or acoustical dispensation the sound had penetrated into the church; and the Munich public took the "Fidele Lieder" for hymns.

FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At a recent sitting of this body a letter was received from M. NEANT, in which he describes a method of his invention for keeping afloat a vessel about to sink, and putting out any fires that might happen to break out on board. His plan is to attach a certain number of balloons, made out of India-rubber, and inflated with air, to the sides of the sinking vessel. In a paper, read to the academy, M. CHATTENMANN proposed to render vessels externally incombustible by white-washing the wood with chloride of lime. This, he thinks, would prevent the rapid propagation of the flames, and allow sufficient time for extinguishing them. A paper was received from M. BONDIN on the fulminating power of bodies recently struck by lightning, and of which he adduces two remarkable instances. On the 30th of June, 1854, a man was killed by lightning near the Garden of Plants, at Paris; the body remained for some time exposed to a pouring rain. After the storm two soldiers, in attempting to lift up the body, received two violent shocks. In the other case, which occurred at Zara, Dalmatia, two artillerymen, who had been ordered to set up again in their former places two telegraphic posts that had been thrown down during a storm, took hold of the telegraphic wire. Although it was two hours after the storm, there was so much electricity left that the men first experienced a few slight shocks, and then were both thrown down on the ground. The hands of both were scorched, and one of them did not even for a time give any signs of life. The other, in attempting to get up, sank down again, and in so doing touched a comrade, who was coming to his assistance, with his elbow. The third man was then thrown down in his turn, experienced various nervous effects, and his arm was marked with a burn at the spot where he had been touched by the other man's elbow."

THE COUP D'ETAT.

It would seem that the end, when successful, not only justifies the means—it glorifies them, changes their nature, making what was cruel kind, and what was wicked wise and good. The *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, 1851, has found many apologists; the French nation may be said to be an accomplice; but although ingenious pens have expounded to us in many-colored logic how that great political necessity was rendered a necessity by the concurrence of various causes, and although writers who profit by the empire may sincerely see in the *coup d'état* a revolution which was for the benefit of France, it remained for a writer in the last *Revue Contemporaine* to discover that the act was not simply *un acte intelligent, glorieux, commandé par la situation*—this of course no publicist dare suggest the contrary; but also an act which was no less honorable to human nature than to the courage and patriotism of him who ventured on it: *qui fait autant d'honneur à la conscience humaine* is assuredly a bold stroke of rhetoric applied to the bloody and remorseless *coup d'état*. It is one of the many sentiments which make us extremely curious as to what Frenchmen mean when they speak of *la conscience humaine*.

JOHN STUART MILL ON THE BALLOT.

From the London Times.

SIR: In letters to Mr. JOHN STUART MILL questions were asked to the following effect:

Would the demand for the ballot by a very large number of tradesmen and employes, who are, or are duly qualified to be, on the electoral register, on the ground that they object to being canvassed by any person or party whatever, and many of the latter of whom, as is well known, keep their assessed taxes unpaid until after the 20th of July, to avoid being on the register, and so escape being canvassed, justify exceptional legislation in the form of the ballot being permitted in boroughs in conjunction with open voting, each elector having the option of using which of the two modes he preferred?

Mr. MILL has answered the questions in a short note, a copy of which I send on the other side for publication, if you think it of sufficient importance and can find space. Yours, respectfully,

W. L. HARVEY.

47 BESSBOROUGH GARDENS, S. W., July 14.

BLACKHEATH PARK, July 13.

DEAR SIR: The suggestion you make of an optional secrecy of voting has been made before, but it has always appeared to me to be liable to all the objections against the ballot without having its advantages; since an elector who asked for the ballot would, by doing so, be considered to declare that he intended to vote in opposition to the influence exerted over him; and the influence which is strong enough to induce him to vote against his convictions would be strong enough to compel him to give his vote openly as long as he had the option of doing so. Electors who are tradesmen may be sometimes exposed to coercive influence from both sides; but in that case I should expect that both sides, or at all events the one which thought itself strongest, would insist on the elector's voting openly, in order that they might know whether they could depend on him.

You are at liberty to publish my letter. I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, J. S. MILL.

THE CAPTIVE AMONG THE BRIGANDS.

The latest news of Mr. MOENS, the captive still in the hands of the brigands, is contained in a letter written by himself on the 29th of June, in which he describes his sufferings, and the threats held out by his captors to enforce the speedy payment of more money. We can only trust (says a friend of Mr. MOENS who writes from Salerno) that these wild men, knowing that their prisoner's friends are exerting themselves to the utmost to pay the money, and to mitigate the severe measures taken by the military authorities, will refrain from carrying into execution the awful threats which they have uttered from time to time. But, apart from this, the most terrible danger of his position, the miseries and hardships which Mr. MOENS has undergone during the last seven weeks are sufficient of themselves to cause the deepest anxiety to his friends, should his captivity be much further prolonged. The sum originally demanded for the ransom of Mr. MOENS and his friend was 50,000 ducats, or £8,500. It was settled between the captives by lot that Mr. AYNSLEY should go to get the ransom, Mr. MOENS remaining as hostage in the hands of the brigands. The Italian Government has been making the most strenuous exertions to capture the brigands, or to starve them into surrender, but they as yet continue to baffle their pursuers. At the same time, the severe measures resorted to by the military and civil authorities in the province of Salerno have placed immense difficulties in the way of Mr. MOENS' friends communicating with his captors. Notwithstanding those difficulties, however, Mr. MOENS' friends have succeeded in paying a large sum of money to the brigands, who still hold out for the sum originally demanded, and they now seek another opportunity of paying such further sum as it is in their power to pay. The money has to be paid in gold, at the time and place appointed by the brigands. Their messenger can only carry a certain amount, and he has to pass through the cordon of troops surrounding the district at the risk of his life. The brigands themselves are frequently unable to meet their messenger, owing to the vigilance of the troops; and, when so baffled, they generally disappear from the neighborhood for a fortnight or so, after which nothing can be done till they make another appointment.

UNCHRISTIANIZING THE MAORIES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

If Algeria has been a useful school for several French armies, surely the four thousand regulars now at work in New-Zealand under Gen. CAMERON have had fatigue duty enough to make them fit for anything. True, they have only about a thousand savages opposed to them and never think of acting on the offensive; but, then, the moment a Maori shows himself, some five hundred turn out, and one shot rouses all the camp and keeps it in commotion for hours. The soldiers grumble immensely, because all this hard work seems to be for nothing. Many of the hardships, too, are unnecessary. There are plenty of vegetables to be had, and yet for forty days (we read) the men have been without them—without even rice. As the rainy season was coming on when the last mail left, we expect to hear of more commissariat difficulties. The most shocking feature in the war is the way in which it is uncivilizing the Maories. The murder of the unhappy German missionary is palliated by the fact, which has come out since, that the natives believed a certain Roman Catholic priest, who had several times been caught giving them information, and had in consequence been warned off, *to have been privately hanged*; but the atrocious way in which they mangled M. VOLKNER's remains shows that the Pai Marire sect, at any rate, have thrown all practical Christianity overboard. This is very sad; for all throughout our officers and troops have borne witness to the chivalrous way in which the Maories have conducted the war. Still, we cannot wonder that things are as they are. The howling fanatics whose worship is described as a mixture of English liturgy, military drill and table-turning, are just what we might expect raw converts would become under the system which has been going on in New-Zealand for many years past. It is hard enough in England to make people feel that the shortcomings of the professors do not affect the beauty of the system; how can we expect a Maori, beset on all sides by Roman Catholic priests, by churchmen of all "views," by Wesleyans and others, and taught the practical value of Christianity on those who are born to it by the sharp practice of some greedy land-sharks, to respect and cling to the religion of those who seek to rob him of what he values more than life? We give him the Bible—he finds in the Old Testament rules about the land as stringent as his own, and not very unlike some of them; in the New Testament he reads precepts which breathe the spirit of peace and love and self-denial. But our profession is sadly at variance with our Book. We "desire" his land; he has chiefly known the government as a wholesale land-jobber; and, instead of "civilizing" him, we force him into a war which he feels will end in extermination.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

THE QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS PROHIBITED.

From the Richmond Bulletin, July 29.

In conformity to a notice published in the city papers of yesterday morning, from Mr. A. W. MORTON, Chamberlain, the members elect of the Council, the Aldermen, and all other municipal officers elected on the 25th of the present month, assembled at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called for 5 o'clock, but long before that hour all of the officers, beside a large number of persons drawn thither by curiosity, gathered in the various rooms and in the lobby of the City Hall, and were scattered about in little knots engaged in pleasant conversation. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the Council Chamber was thrown open, and the members of the Council were about taking their seats, preparatory to organizing, when Capt. HAGER, Provost-Marshal of the First District, entered and read the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1865.

Capt. Hager, Fourteenth United States Infantry, Provost-Marshal First District of Richmond:

CAPTAIN: By the above notice you see that the officers elected at the municipal election on the 25th instant, as members of the Council and Aldermen of the city are to meet to-day at 5 P. M., at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of organizing. You will present yourself at the Council Chamber and notify them that said organization is prohibited, and that no action looking toward an organization will be permitted.

The inclosed order is furnished for your information.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN W. TURNER, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Capt. HAGER then briefly stated why the above order had been issued; that our readers may the more readily understand, we transfer to this department of our paper the following order, which this morning appears in our advertising columns:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 72.—V. Whereas, satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these headquarters that, at the election held in the City of Richmond on the 25th inst., for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States Army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the rebel army; and, whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion; and, whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as beween those men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country;

Therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battle-field or by disease, in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district, after four years of suffering, toil, privations and dangers incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason and overthrow this government, should not be installed into office and intrusted with power;

Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said municipal elections held in this city on the 25th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the Clerk of the Hustings Court, and each and every person elected to office—excepting said Clerk of the Hustings Court—is prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. TURNER.

E. LEWIS MOORE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The above order was received with no little surprise but with becoming calmness. After the withdrawal of Capt. HAGER, some little time was consumed by the gentlemen assembled in conferring one with another. After which, an informal meeting of those present was held, Mr. LARKIN W. GLAZEBOOK in the chair, and Mr. A. W. MORTON acting as Secretary.

Mr. DAVID J. SAUNDERS briefly stated that the election had been held by order of the Governor of the State, and that, so far as he knew, it had been properly conducted, and he could not conceive why the election had been declared null and void. He, therefore, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on and confer with the Governor, and that said committee report to a meeting to be held at the Council Chamber this (Saturday) evening at 5 o'clock.

On motion Messrs. DAVID J. SAUNDERS, DAVID I. BURR and A. Y. STOKES were appointed to constitute said committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

EXTREME DISGUST AT THE RESULT.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

A glance at the leading editorials of three popular journals in the city, this morning, will give one an idea *of the extreme disgust that is felt by the people, at any attempt to impugn their motive in voting for whom they choose.* No one can, until it is over, tell how long and how bitterly we will be denounced for electing a ticket which has been unnecessarily and unfortunately termed the opposition ticket—that is, *opposed to the so-called Union ticket*. Instead of honestly endeavoring to allay the feeling of strife which once swayed the bosoms of the two sections, a disappointed minority essay to create a further disposition, on the part of the North, to distrust our asservations of loyalty. This attempt, it is hoped, will be disgracefully defeated by the united efforts of the press and people, who are alike interested in the restoration of civil law.

The local editor of the *Bulletin* is very severe upon the attack of a Virginia journal, upon the members elect of the new city government.

If the question of who shall rule us be submitted to the people themselves, who are sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the means and measures necessary for that purpose, we earnestly believe our existence in the Union will be as prosperous as it ever was, or could have been. God deliver us from these agitators.

THE UNION TICKET DEFEATED.

From the Richmond Republic.

Neither the city of Richmond nor the County of Henrico has ever represented the sentiment of Virginia in the business of elections. As they voted, so did *not* the State at large ever vote. Virginia always voted in direct opposition to the vote of Richmond and Henrico.

We therefore ask a suspension of public opinion as to the sentiment of Virginia, so far as any person might be disposed to draw inferences in regard to it from the voting in this city and county.

We are not disposed to disguise or deny the fact that the Union candidate for the Mayoralty of Richmond lost his election, or at least lost several hundred votes, by his distinct avowal of himself as a Union man. That fact cannot be denied, and must be accepted as true. It may hurt the city, but the denial of the truth would hurt it more. Let it therefore be honestly confessed.

But Richmond is not Virginia; and we sincerely believe that this Commonwealth will vote in a different spirit when it comes to elect its Legislature and its Congressional delegation. Without reference to men, with reference singly to the interests of Virginia and of the South, we implore the people of this Commonwealth not to copy the example of Richmond, but to take heed of the views which we have presented in the article which follows.

As Virginians, as Southerners, as patriots, as Unionists, as Americans, we repudiate the vote in Richmond yesterday, and declare that it affords no indication of the sentiment of the people of Virginia. The intelligence, the patriotism, the faith, honesty and truth of our beloved Virginia will be indicated by her vote in October, and must not be interpreted by the spurious vote which was delivered yesterday in this city, which never did represent the worth and opinion of the State, and never will do so.

Virginia will, in her vote on the second Thursday in October, repudiate Richmond, and place herself right before God, and the country, and the world, with respect to her oath of allegiance to this Union of the American people and the American States.

Virginia is now honestly for the Union, and "proposes to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer," and into Autumn.

SOUTHERN PARDONS.

The Petersburgh *Index*, which is as rebellious as it dares to be, and much more so than is likely to be for its permanent interest, replies to some comments by the Richmond *Republic* on the topic of "Southern Pardons, or Who shall Represent us?" It says:

"If it is announced that the late Confederate and State officials, or the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, from the State of Virginia, have justly forfeited, by the fact of the discharge of such service

the confidence and respect either of their fellow-citizens, or of the Federal authorities, we take leave to repel the imputation with emphasis.

President JOHNSON did not so reason when he appointed to the highest civil office in North Carolina a gentleman who had been a member of the Secession Convention in that State, who had voted supplies, and arms, and clothing to the soldiers of that State, while in open hostility to the Union, and who, finally, was a candidate for the Governorship of that State, while it was a member, and one of the most gallant members of the late Confederacy. President JOHNSON did not so reason when he appointed to the highest judicial position, in the same State, a gentleman who positively declined to take the oath required by act of Congress, of non-connection with the rebellion, because he could not conscientiously declare either that he had not sympathized with or aided the insurrectionary efforts of North Carolina. President JOHNSON did not so argue when he appointed BENJ. F. PERRY to a similar position in South Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that he had been the Judge of a Confederate District Court up to the very dissolution of the Confederacy, and was notoriously a supporter of the rebellious government. Nor was the same objection fatal in the case of Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, or, indeed, of the great majority of appointees who hold office in the Southern States at this time by choice of the President.

Mr. JOHNSON understands well that the intellect, the character, the industry, the worth and the wealth of the South were all involved in the late contest, *and the corporal's guard who, without legal exemption or valid excuse, kept away from any coöperation in the conflict, were and are, in the main, utterly unworthy to discharge any public function, or assume, with fair prospect of success any official duty or responsibility. So, too, think the Southern people*; and we believe there is not the shadow of ground for the supposition that if, in the free exercise of that American privilege of representation, the people of this State entrust their public interests to the keeping of men of intelligence and integrity, the Federal Government will step forward to inflict perpetual territorial pupilage upon Virginia, because the gentleman so selected may have held civil or military positions under the displaced government, or fought the battles of the Commonwealth while in insurrection.

That there have been some utterances, in print and out of it, which were obnoxious to the military authorities, illustrates merely that hereditary freedom of speech, which Virginians have always enjoyed, and always considered as imprescriptible and inalienable as the right to fight duels, keep race-horses, or ruin their estates with bountiful hospitality. But that there is anywhere within the commonwealth a disposition to obstruct the cause of order, peace and union, we utterly deny, and our cotemporary must excuse us for deprecating the policy of even the suggestion of such a charge by a Virginia journal. There are papers and persons enough, without our borders earnestly engaged, for malicious ends, in fostering this aspersion upon our State character. Let us not, even indirectly, give aid and comfort to these enemies.

What we want in office in our State is as much patriotism, worth of character, intelligence, energy and liberality as we can get there. Nor is moderation of views to be overlooked, not because it will be pleasing or displeasing at Washington, but because it is best for Virginia.

If men of this class are chosen, the people may rest assured that their action will neither subject them to suspicion, nor endanger the success of the suit of our wealthy friends for pardon.

THE MATERIAL INTERESTS OF VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburgh Express, July 26.

Now that the institution of slavery has been abolished, the inducements for the industrious and enterprising of all avocations to come hither and settle are well nigh irresistible. The skillful farmer, the honest laborer, the steady mechanic, the merchant, the physician, the lawyer, and every other class of people, can find an almost illimitable field in Virginia for plying their several pursuits successfully. We would particularly invite the attention of European emigrants, who are crowding upon our shores more than ever, to the facts we have just stated. Small farms can be purchased in every county and neighborhood upon easy terms, every acre of which by careful culture could be made to yield abundantly in cereals, fruits and vegetables of all kinds at a comparatively trifling cost. The great curse of the State has heretofore been the wasteful prodigality with which labor has been squandered—the reckless tillage of immense fields instead of the judicious tillage of smaller ones. This system grew out of the institution of slavery, and involved, as we have always thought, the most expensive labor in the world. Now, that it has been abolished, our land will be cultivated with an eye to their gradual and permanent improvement, and with an eye, too, to strict economy. Farmers will now husband their resources and see that the labor which they hire and for which they will have to pay their money in all cases, is not thrown away as so much of it used to be when multitudes of negro slaves did the work. The day is not distant, when our land market will furnish regularly to new comers farms of the most desirable kind, having cheap and ready access to the markets of the world and susceptible of the most profitable culture. We believe that the future of Virginia will and ought to be a thousand times more worthy of her than has been the past—we mean, of course, in a material point of view; that she will be more prosperous, richer and stronger than she ever was. A very few years will, with proper management, suffice to redeem her from the desolations of war—to rebuild her homesteads that are now in ruins, and to put things generally in order. But she wants a good deal of help to enable her to do this. She wants population and capital from abroad, and these she will have just as soon as the temporary obstacles now lying in her way shall be removed.

THE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, LYNCHBURGH, Va., July 24, 1865.

Major W. H. Rogers, Ninety-eighth Regiment New-York Infantry, Commanding Sub-District of Danville:

MAJOR: The proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Franklin County, held at the court-house, on the 13th day of July inst., having come to the knowledge of the Brevet Major-General Commanding the district, I am directed by him to direct you to notify the presiding officers and members of said meeting that their proceedings have been disapproved by him, and that their resolutions or any part of them, will not be carried into effect.

The Commanding-General also directs that hereafter no public meetings for the purpose of discussing the status of the freedmen will be permitted in any part of this district; that status having been decided on and announced in proclamations and general orders by the United States Government.

Nor will the citizens of any district or county be permitted to band together for the purpose of agreeing on any certain remuneration for the labor of freedmen, that being in the hands of the Freedman's Bureau, organized by authority of the government; the officers of which alone will decide in these matters.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. A. NEVEN,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

SOLID MEN OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Bulletin.

The following list of names of gentlemen, stockholders in the Virginia Central, the Danville, the Fredericksburgh and the Petersburgh Railroads, whose property has been libeled for confiscation, will be read with much interest:

James H. Cox,	James A. Seddon,
J. R. Anderson,	Charles S. Mills,
Daniel H. London,	Charles Ellis,
Stock owned by Virginia Central Railroad Company,	John Dooley,
	Wellington Goddin and J. L. Apperson,
Charles Talbott,	Stock owned by Richmond and Danville Railroad Company,
J. M. Talbott,	
W. H. Haxall,	
P. H. Aylett,	Stock owned by Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company,
James Lyons,	
B. W. Haxall,	
R. B. Haxall,	W. P. Bocock,
John Enders,	D. R. Gordon,
D. C. De Jarnette,	W. H. Macfarland,
James Warwick,	Richard Sampson,
Thomas and Charles Ellis,	P. V. Daniel, Jr.,
R. W. Haxall,	George W. Munford,
W. T. Jones,	G. A. Myers,
James A. Gordon,	Samuel T. Bayly,

GEORGIA.

SUPPRESSION OF A PAPER IN MACON.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era.

We regret to see as we do from the official orders taken from the Macon *Telegraph*, which we publish below, that indiscretion on the part of the *Journal and Messenger*, has led to its suppression. We hope the journals of the South will take the lesson to heart, and so endeavor to direct their labors as to promote the great work of conciliation which alone is to reëstablish law and order in our midst. While we are of the opinion that nothing incendiary was intended by our unfortunate cotemporary when we first read the article in question, we considered it ill-advised and in exceedingly bad taste. We regret that its publication has led to consequences so unfortunate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AUGUSTA, GA., July 22, 1865.

GENERAL: The Major-General commanding directs me to call your attention to the following article, published in the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, of July 20, 1865:

A "LOYAL CITIZEN."—If subscribing to the following document constitutes one a "loyal citizen," we, the editor, belong to that happy class. As a public journalist we are unwilling to counsel others to do that which we would not do ourself. Hence we have availed ourself of the first opportunity to take the "amnesty oath," and thus qualify ourself for active duties of citizenship. We had to fortify ourselves for the occasion with an extra amount of "Dutch courage," but by no means recommend this as a necessary preliminary to "taking the oath." Here is the form of the document:

United States of America, State of Georgia, County of Bibb.—I, AUGUSTUS P. BURR, of the County of Spalding, and State of Georgia, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God. (Here our autograph.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of July, 1865. (Signed,) C. C. GREENO,
Major and Provost-Marshal C. C. M. D. M.

Immediately after the above performance we "smiled," and we were fortified in front and rear.

The writing and publishing of this article, under all the circumstances, is a high crime against the United States Government, now seeking every possible conciliation to reëstablish the civil law in Georgia. It is in spirit, if not in words, an open violation of the oath taken by the editor himself, and it is calculated, and doubtless designed, to hinder and deter the people in their efforts to comply with the generous terms offered by the President to these people.

The editor is necessarily a bad man—incendiary in his character, and well calculated, if permitted, to do great evil, the consequences of which will rest upon others rather than himself.

His word is worthless, and his oath not to be trusted. To prevent the recurrence of such publications, you will cause the immediate arrest of ———, the editor, and place him in close confinement, and not permit him to either converse or write upon political subjects. You will seize the press, type, and entire material of the paper, and not allow its further publication upon any condition whatever.

You will cause a report of your action in the premises to be made to these headquarters.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. GROSVENOR,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Pro.-Mar.

ORDER BY GEN. STEEDMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, July 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—To prevent misunderstanding, and to insure uniformity in the administration of the military affairs of this department, the following instructions will be observed by the officers of this command:

1. The aid, which the President of the United States, in his proclamation appointing a Provisional Governor for the State of Georgia, has directed the military authorities to give the Governor in his efforts to organize a State Government, will be rendered by all officers on duty in this department, to whom application may be made by the Governor, or his duly authorized agents, and, no interference by any person in the military service of the United States, with the official acts, orders or efforts of the Provisional Governor will be permitted. "The military authority should sustain, not assume the functions of civil authority, except when the unsettled state of society requires such assumption, as a last resource, to preserve peace and quiet."

2. Strict discipline will be maintained; pillaging and marauding will be severely and promptly punished: private property will not be seized or impressed upon any pretext whatever, nor will the house of any citizen be searched for property unless the search is ordered upon sworn affidavit, but officers will aid the officers of the Treasury Department in protecting and bringing to market, property, already seized by the government as formerly claimed by the so-called Confederate States, or which was included in the surrender of the rebel army. No citizen will be arrested upon the complaint of another citizen unless the accusation, supported by the oath of the complainant, would justify the issuing of a warrant in time of peace.

3. All officers of the department are enjoined to abstain from interfering with the business affairs or social relations of citizens; such interference will not be permitted, and officers are specially directed not to obtrude upon families, but to confine themselves in their social intercourse strictly to those who seek or invite their society. But while citizens are to be protected in all their lawful rights and pursuits by the military, it will be the duty of officers to see that the dignity and authority of the military power of the government is maintained and respected. While enforcing strict discipline they will be careful to protect the soldier from insult or indignities.

4. Aid and assistance will be rendered by all officers in command of troops within the department to the Freedman's Bureau, and on application of the Commissioner, or any of the Assistant Commissioners, of said Bureau for the Department of Georgia, to commanding officers of troops, arrests will be made on the statement of a commissioned officer over his official signature, or on the sworn statements of agents who are not commissioned officers, of persons accused of crimes and offences against freedmen. All persons arrested on the application of Commissioners or Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be held in military custody until they can be turned over to the civil authorities, or their cases are disposed of by duly authorized courts.

5. The aged and decrepid and helpless women and children, made free by the President's Proclamation, living in the cabins of their former masters, will not be deprived of such homes until provision has been made for them by the State or General Government; but this protection will not extend to those able to work, who will not be permitted to remain in idleness.

By command of Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN.
S. B. MOE, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

ADDRESS BY RIGHT REV. G. F. PIERCE BISHOP METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* publishes the following:

To the Preachers and Members of the Georgia Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN: Living in your midst—interested in all that concerns the peace and welfare of the Church, cut off from all communication with my colleagues, I have felt it to be my duty to address you briefly and respectfully in relation to matters of grave moment and of common interest.

In various ways I have learned that some discussion has arisen, and that some anxiety is felt in relation to the future policy of our Church. The question has come up—if the Methodist Church, North, proposes reunion, shall we accept? Opposed to this proposition, some have suggested that we seek refuge from strife in the bosom of the Episcopal Church. Now I beg to say that the agitation of these questions is premature and fraught with evil. In the first place, the Northern Methodists have not proposed reunion, and I predict will not, except upon terms so degrading and repulsive as to preclude even their entertainment, much less their acceptance. I found this opinion upon their past history, their antecedents before and during the war, and their policy, as declared in a recent meeting by their Bishops.

As to the other alternative, it is compassed with embarrassments. Many difficulties are involved. We have not been invited, and it is indelicate to presume upon a welcome. Withal, there are questions of etiquette and conscience—of canons or ordinations and forms—of itinerancy and discipline, which no man or congregation can settle. They belong to conferences and conventions.

In the present state of affairs—if either proposition were presented and urged—nothing but strife, discord, alienation and dismemberment would follow. He who speculates, theorizes upon the possibilities, the contingencies of the future, and assumes that the logic of events or the policy of others, will force us to a choice between the alternatives mentioned, and thus seeks to precipitate an issue upon us, in my judgment acts unwisely, indiscreetly; and those who are excited or misled by such counselors involve themselves in very unnecessary disquietude. No, "In patience let us possess our souls." We are not children to be tossed about with every kind of doctrine. Nor are we subject to the dictation of others. Our church relations are not dependent upon the fortunes of war. There need be no restlessness—no apprehension, and there ought to be no premature excitement—no hasty decision. The Annual Conferences will meet this Fall and Winter; and the General Conference in April or May next. These bodies will embody the piety and the intelligence of the ministry and will be thoroughly informed of the will and wishes of the people. Through these organs—the Church will speak officially—authoritatively. In the meantime let every preacher stand to his appointment—do his work—make full proof of his ministry, both among whites and blacks. Let the memberships live in peace—be devout and strive for the revival of the work of God.

For one I abhor a strife, controversy, and pray daily for the peace of Jerusalem. After much reflection, my deliberate judgment is, that our true policy is to maintain our present organization. Herein is unity, peace and prosperity. Propose amalgamation with any other communion, we shall divide, scatter and be lost. Believe me, brethren, in giving this opinion, I am not taking counsel of bigotry or prejudice—of sectional pride or political animosity—but of my convictions of what is most conducive to peace, and most for the glory of God.

Accepting the issues of the war as the will of God in reference to the unity of the nation and the government, let us all lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. Do not leave your loyalty in doubt by unmanly repinings—by querrulous complaint, or by refusing the terms of offered amnesty. Qualify yourselves for the duties of citizenship—for the speedy restoration of civil government. Let us seek to repair the desolations of the land by a prompt and vigorous industry and prevent the further demoralization of society by multiplied works of faith and love.

At an early day there will be a meeting of the Bishops—an announcement of the time of the conference and our address to the churches. Pardon me if I have trespassed in following my own judgment and the advice of sundry brethren, by sending you this brotherly epistle. May the great head of the Church give us the spirit of power, and love, and a sound mind.

G. F. PIERCE.

SUNSHINE, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Will the press please copy.

THE FREEDMAN.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Several of our cotemporaries are continually harping on the vices and infirmities of the negro, and his general unfitness for freedom. In an article before us our confrere is disposed to pity him as a victim of circumstances. "The emancipation policy is a grievous blunder and a grave wrong, inflicted on the colored race." This is about the sum total of the philosophy of many of our exchanges, with reference to a measure which has been applauded by the civilized world. We are sorry that these vulgar prejudices still exist, and that they are fostered by the same presses that defended the worst abuses of the Davis dynasty. Their tendency is to evil, and only evil; and that continually. We cannot see what end, either of private convenience or public utility, is to be subserved by the diffusion of such sentiments at the present time. They were admirably suited to the era of slavery, but they should now be discarded along with the slave-pens and slave-codes of the past.

For one we have faith in the future of the freedmen, and we do not believe that the experiment of free labor in the South will prove disastrous to her civilization. We may, however, injure this class of our population, and seriously compromise our relations with the General Government by the adoption of a selfish policy.

The cause of the freedman has been espoused by that government, and we may be sure that its beneficent intentions can neither be resisted nor evaded.

The lately revolted States now occupy a probationary position. If they attempt to perpetuate the spirit of the slave code by unfair constitutional provisions or legislative enactments; if they seek to fasten on the people of the State the burden of the rebel war debt; if, in fine, they labor to effect by fraud what they failed to achieve by force, it will be a source of endless trouble to our whole people.

We must bring our policy and our sentiments into harmony with the spirit of American institutions as they are now established, or else our condition will be as bad in peace as it was in war. The nation will judge us by our acts rather than by our oaths of allegiance or our protestations of loyalty.

Let the Freedman, then, have a fair opportunity for improvement, and our honest conviction is that in coming years he will be a source of greater prosperity to the South than during his two centuries of bondage.

THE NEGROES IN SAVANNAH.

A CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERIAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Savannah *Republican* of July 27 has the following:

"The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Liberia yesterday made quite a novel scene, and was witnessed in our streets by a large crowd of curious people. The spectacle elicited considerable remarks from the spectators who beheld the demonstration. At an early hour in the forenoon the various colored Union League clubs began to assemble in their halls, and were shortly after formed in procession, with the superb band of the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers at their head. After a short march through a few of the principal streets the procession moved toward the old canal, where, in a neat little grove of noble Southern wild oaks, spreading their mammoth limbs in cooling shade, the procession was disbanded, and all prepared to enjoy a regular pic-nic.

The grounds were very tastily prepared for the event, long lines of tables well filled with all the luxuries of the season stretched out an inviting feast, while the American colors were tastily draped from the trees, and arranged in harmony with the numerous banners of the leagues, gave the grove a very gay and holiday attire. In the centre of the grove, a stand for the speaker had been erected, and the whole structure was elaborately decorated with natural flowers and variegated ribbons, while there were swings in abundance for those who preferred this kind of pastime to dancing or singing.

An appropriate and eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Mr. SIMS, of this city, who enlarged upon the blessings of human liberty, urging his hearers to prove themselves worthy of the great boon God had bestowed upon them. We have neither time nor space to give a fuller report of the speech, but competent judges who heard it pronounce it an excellent discourse, full of good and pertinent advice to the colored people.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon the festivities were brought to a close by the reforming of the procession, preceded, as before, with the excellent band of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, the whole body returning to the city well pleased with this, the first public celebration of the independence of Liberia.

Several tasty banners were borne in the procession among which we noticed the following:

In memory of our martyred President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The whole neatly draped in mourning.

J. P. ROBERTS, first President of the Republic of Liberia.

Seventeenth Anniversary of the Republic of Liberia.

This day has been celebrated for fifteen years by a few hearts that have ever burned with the love of liberty.

The national ensign floated at the side of the flag of Liberia with its single star and stripes.

We are glad to state that the whole affair passed off without the slightest interference or difficulty, and the colored people appeared to enjoy themselves hugely, and conducted themselves with perfect decorum."

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROGRESS OF REORGANIZATION.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 26.

Gov. HOLDEN entered upon the duties of his office on the 5th day of June, a period of seven weeks, and inasmuch as no convention has been called, and many other things greatly desired and needed have not been entirely accomplished in that time, it may be proper and prudent to state some of the acts and deeds that have taken place since his administration began.

The State owned a large amount of cotton and turpentine, and small amounts of other chattel property, some mules, wagons, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and such articles. Such of this property as had not been seized by the agents of the National Government previous to Gov. HOLDEN's appointment to office, has been restored to the State Government. It is not yet known what the value of this property will be, but whatever it is, it will be a clear gain to the State. For a certainty, it will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the convention and the session of the Legislature that must follow it.

Over five hundred petitions for pardons have been received, examined, indorsed, and forwarded to Washington City for the approval of the President. Many of these were very lengthy, embracing all the exceptions in the President's Proclamation, requiring attentive perusal and demanding time and deliberation. No subject coming before the Executive requires more investigation and more unremitting labor and judgment.

All except a few of the North Carolina soldiers and prisoners have been released and furnished with transportation to their homes, where they are again useful and happy citizens. All these soldiers have been restored to all the rights of peaceable citizens, and no privilege is denied them, because they were soldiers. If any service rendered in official capacity can give an officer pride and satisfaction, it must be such an act as this. There are a few North Carolina officers and soldiers yet confined in prison; their release has been urged upon the National Executive with all assurances in their behalf. It is hoped and confidently expected that they will soon be released and restored to their anxious families and friends.

More than two-thirds of the national troops quartered in North Carolina have been released and finally discharged, and permitted to return to their homes. The citizens of the State are so quiet, so peaceful and so united, that the Governor is permitted to indulge the hope that even the small remainder of the troops in the State may prove not to be needed here, and may soon be released, and return to their homes to remain forever.

Gov. VANCE has been released from tedious and monotonous confinement, and has returned to his home to gladden the hearts of his sick and affectionate family.

Justices of the Peace have been appointed for eighty-five counties, with powers to organize the county courts, and to do all official acts cognizant by such courts before the war, except the trial of jury cases and the collection of debts. They elect sheriffs, constables, county court clerks, trustees, wards of the poor, overseers of roads, grant the probate of wills, issue letters of administration, and bind over or imprison offenders against the peace.

A county police have been appointed and organized in about as many counties, consisting of one or more companies in each county. The duties of this police is to act in obedience to the orders of the justices of the county. They are to aid and assist the county courts, in maintaining and enforcing peace, order, and quiet. They are the executive officers of the county courts to preserve law and order in every portion of the country.

Mayors and Commissioners have been appointed for about forty cities and towns in the State, and the military have withdrawn from them, and turned over to the Mayor and Commissioners the government and administration of the cities and towns.

Thus it will be seen that counting the magistrates, and the county officers appointed by them, the county police, and the Mayors and Commissioners of the cities and towns, and the officers appointed by them, that there are in the State between ten and twelve thousand men who are the sworn officers of the civil government of North Carolina; that they are scattered throughout the State, some living in every neighborhood; that these men have been selected for their loyalty and their efficiency, and have been sworn to do their duty as agents and officers of the civil law.

That representatives have been appointed to the interest of the State in all the railroads, canals, banks, asylums and other corporations in which the State owns stock.

That many Postmasters, Mail Agents, Mail Contractors, Notaries Public, and other local agents, have been recommended and appointed. That thousands of grievances and complaints for rations for horses and other property lost and taken, have been heard and acted upon with promptness and with the utmost kindness.

It must be remembered that this labor has been performed with the most imperfect mail communication along the line of the railroad, and with no mail communication at all except along the railroads. Through the interior portions of the State there has been no mail communication for several months, and no communication except when private citizens happened to visit the capital. It must be further borne in mind that the Governor, during his entire administration, has not had a cent of money for any purpose whatever. If he had been in funds, messengers might have been sent to various portions of the State, and the county organizations might have been completed much earlier and in many instances more satisfactorily, but without money this task was impossible.

It must be further said, in justice to the Governor, that during his entire administration he has been accessible to all the citizens of the State at all hours of day and many hours of the night. That no man has been refused a full hearing because he had been a personal or political opponent, but that all have been treated with kindness and justice. And that the unceasing labor of the Governor has broken down his health and the health of those around him.

CROPS.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 22.

The crop of wheat was generally very light. It was much affected by rust and smut. Very limited crops of cotton and tobacco have been planted in the State.

But from every section we hear the most gratifying reports of the prospects of the corn crop. There is not a portion of the State in which the corn is not most promising. The crop will be more abundant than it has been in several years.

It is not easy to estimate the blessings to North Carolina that will be consequent upon an abundant crop of cheap corn. Cheap and abundant corn makes cheap and abundant bacon, and when abundant, each is of the best quality. No man ever saw an inferior quality of corn of a good crop year.

Hence it secures to all our citizens who will work, a plenty of good corn and a plenty of good bacon. Both articles of food will be plentiful and will be within the reach of all who are willing to do a moderate amount of labor. If the corn crop fulfils the present expectation of farmers, no person in the State need suffer for a sufficient supply of healthy food.

The crop of fruit is very excellent and very abundant. We know no country that surpasses Middle and Western North Carolina in the production of an extra quality and quantity of apples and peaches. Every year the orchards produce abundant crops, and their fine flavor is not surpassed by the fruit of any country.

But it is unpleasant to know what use the owners of these fine apples make of them. They are ground up and the cider and pummies remain together for several weeks, until the whole mass is rotten. Then the mass is put into the still, rotten pummies and all, and run off into low wines.

As a consequence of this mode of distillation, all the brandy made is of the most inferior quality. Just such brandy as the commonest apple would yield after it had lain upon the ground until it was so rotten that a hog would not eat it. This wretched brandy is incapable of improvement by age—as incapable of improvement as fish-oil is.

The fact is, no man can drink such brandy and be a good citizen of any government. Nothing is more certain. Unfortunate Charleston was the city where this distracting fluid was most sold and most drank.

We are happy to learn that a bill is prepared for the next Legislature, to the effect, that every man who makes such brandy shall forfeit his orchard. We hope it will pass, for we long to see those fine flavored and elegant apples made into fine flavored and elegant cider and brandy.

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

AN ORDER FROM GOV. HOLDEN.

From the Raleigh Progress, July 22.

RALEIGH, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company met at the company's office in this city at 12 o'clock M., on the 20th inst.

On motion of Dr. HAWKINS, President, Hon. JOHN H. BRYAN was called to the chair.

Mr. CARTER B. HARRISON was appointed Secretary.

The Committee on Proxies presented the following report:

The committee appointed to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person for by proxy, respectfully report that there are 1,034 shares represented in person, and 2,859 represented by proxy, making 3,893. Whole amount of stock owned by individuals, 7,375; necessary to constitute a quorum, 3,688. The committee report that a majority of the stock is represented.

JOS. J. DAVIS, W. W. VASS, } Committee.

Dr. E. A. CRUDUP appeared as proxy for the State, and read the following instructions he had received from the Governor:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., July 20, 1865.

To Dr. E. A. Crudup, State Proxy:

SIR: In the meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to be held this day, you are instructed to state that no stock will be represented but such as is owned and held by persons who are excepted from the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865; and further, if a sufficient amount of stock, not owned and held by the excluded classes, is not represented to justify action in accordance with the charter of the company, then and in that case the State will take charge of the road, and conduct its operations for the present. Of course, stockholders who have been pardoned by the President will be entitled to be represented.

Very respectfully, W. W. HOLDEN.

After some debate, the Committee on Proxies submitted the following report:

The committee to whom it was referred to ascertain what stock is properly represented, according to the instructions of Gov. HOLDEN, respectfully report that there are 601 shares of the stock represented by proxy, properly represented according to said instructions, and that there are 455 shares of persons present, and 1,854 represented by proxy, owned by persons who are within the fourteen excepted classes of President JOHNSON's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and who are not entitled to be represented according to said instructions.

The committee deem it proper to state that, of the 1,854 shares represented by proxy and excluded as above, there are 936 shares with reference to which there was no evidence before the committee to establish or negative their claims to representation. The representation of this stock was excluded, because the committee, in their interpretation of the Governor's instructions, deemed it their duty to have proof positive of their qualification.

Total number of shares properly represented according to the Governor's instructions, 1,439.

Total number excluded by said instructions, 2,309.

Total, 3,748 shares.

J. J. DAVIS, W. W. VASS, } Committee.

Further debate followed, and finally the chairman appointed Messrs. R. H. KINGSBURY, B. F. MOORE and ALBERT JOHNSON, a committee to confer with the Governor.

Dr. CRUDUP announced as directors appointed on the part of the State, Mr. R. W. LASSITER, of Granville, and Messrs. W. S. MASON and W. D. JONES, of Wake.

The meeting then adjourned until the 4th of August proximo.

TENNESSEE.

A Letter from Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, July 30.

The *Press* this morning publishes a letter from Gov. BROWNLOW to Mayor ANDREWS, of Columbia, in reply to a remonstrance against the order of Gen. THOMAS, suspending not only him in the performance of his duties, but the office of Mayor also.

Gov. BROWNLOW says: You are accused of using your official power in opposition to the "freed" people of Columbia, preventing their education, etc.

You will observe from the letter of Gen. THOMAS in the city papers this morning that martial law is still in force in Tennessee.

Our rebellious people have not yet given sufficient assurances of returning loyalty to the General Government to warrant the withdrawal of military power or the abandonment of military courts.

It is not strange that the authorities should distrust a people who for four years applied every means at their command to destroy the nation.

Indeed, it is a great concession on the part of the General commanding, to declare his military will to sustain the civil government, and never to assume the exercise of that will except in cases where prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety.

Until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey all our laws, State and national, you and I, and all citizens, are liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military practice.

It is extremely important that all conflict between the civil and military authorities be avoided.

As we are now situated, just out of a rebellion in which the people refused to lay down their arms till forced to do so at the point of the bayonet, the civil government is only allowed to proceed by permission of the military authorities. Hence I deeply regret the occurrences at Columbia, but the high character of Gen. THOMAS for prudence, justice and patriotism warrants me in assuring you that he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish considered in your behalf.

THE SHIP WM. NELSON.

Names of the Saved Passengers.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 31.

The following is a list of passengers saved from the ship *Wm. Nelson*, and landed in St. John's, Newfoundland:

Louis Heyel,	Jacob Englehardt,
——— Boyon,	Frederick Miller, of Wertemburg,
George Kastner,	
Sebastian Globier,	Thomas Wikert,
Apolance Kalli, of Baden,	Joseph Rhinehardt,
Konrad Lippes,	Katharina Leer and four children,
Hessin Barth,	
San Quineti, an Italian,	Bachtel Becker,
Nicholaus Korch,	Karl Alkin,
Omar Rengsdorf,	Jean Wagner,
Adam Adams,	Sebastian Frevel,
Ferdinand David,	——— Breussen,
Jacob Fischer,	Albert Silppup,
Jos. Wentgortner Frair,	Margaretha Frey Schweits.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's report for the week ending on the 31st July, it appers that 595 deaths occurred in the city during that time—91 men, 72 women, 230 boys and 202 girls—being an increase of 4 as compared with the previous week, and of 6 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	5	Fever, bilious	3
Bleeding	1	Fever, purperal	2
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, remittent	2
Bleeding from umbilicus	3	Fever, scarlet	5
Bronchitis	2	Fever, typhoid	4
Cholera	2	Fever, typhus	7
Cholera infantum	113	Whooping-cough	7
Cholera morbus	8	Inflammation, bowels	17
Convulsions, infantile	64	Inflammation, brain	11
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflammation, lungs	24
Croup	2	Inflammation, stomach	2
Diarrhœa	26	Measles	8
Diphtherite	13	Pleurisy	1
Dysentery	28	Small-pox	2
Erysipelas	1	Teething	2
Total			367

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	10	Debility, infantile	12
		Dropsy	8
Aneurism	1	Dropsy in the head	15
Cancer	1	Heart, disease of	6
Cancer, breast	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer, stomach	1	Liver, disease of	1
Cancer, womb	2	Marasmus, infantile	61
Cancer, ear	1	Palsy	4
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	Scrofula	1
Consumption	45	Scurvy	1
Debility, adult	4	Ulceration of the throat	1
Total			188

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Lock jaw	3
Burned or scalded	1	Malformation	1
Casualties	4	Old age	8
Casualties by explosion	1	Premature birth	7
Delirium tremens	1	Strangulation	1
Drowned	8	Suffocation, accidental	1
Intemperance	2	Suicide by poison	1
Total			40

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending July 29, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	88
Notices for abatement served	229
Nuisances abated, under notice	388
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	281
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	1,143
Dead horses removed from the city limits	94
Dead cows removed from the city limits	5
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	19
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	586
Number of barrels of offal	5,986
Unsound beef seized, lbs	1,700
Unsound mutton seized, lbs	700

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

PETROLEUM active; sales 3,000 bbls of Crude at 33c., Refined in bond 51½c., and Free 69c.@72c. FLOUR firm; sales of Superfine at $6 75@$7 25, and Extra at $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bush. Red at $1 20@$1 25, and White at $1 35@$1 45. RYE—sales of Old at $5 10 and New at $5 05. CORN firm; sales of Yellow at $1 05. OATS firm; sales 5,000 bush. Old at 70c., and New at 56c. WHISKY firm and advanced 15c.; held at $2 25.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 31.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT lower; sales No. 1 Chicago at $1 30, No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30@$1 31½. CORN 75c.@76c. for No. 2, and 78c.@78½c. for No. 1, closing dull. OATS—Light sales at 57c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY quiet at $2 16. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York—Wheat 14½c., Corn 12½c., and Oats 8c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 80; Morris Canal, 77; Reading Railroad, 52; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅝; Gold, 142⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 31, 1865

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81...C. Small	106	600 Erie Railway	93⅛
10,000 do	107	1500 do	93¼
12,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s...R.	105¾	1100 do	93
100,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	1000 do	92⅝
250,000 do	106⅛	200 do s10	91⅝
50,000 do	106⅛	200 do s30	93⅛
100,000 do	106⅛	1200 do...2d call...c	93
100,000 do	107	500 do c	92⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	105	100 do s3	92⅝
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C..	97	200 do s30	91
14,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. Second Series..	99¼	200 Chic. & R. I. R	108
30,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '66..	98¾	200 do b10	108
3,000 Tenn. 6s	71	100 do 2d call	107¾
5,000 North Car. 6s	76	2000 Mich. S.&N. I. R	64⅝
5,000 do	76¼	100 do	64¾
1,000 California 7s	115½	900 do	64⅝
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer	25½	1000 do 2d call	64⅝
10,000 do	25¼	100 Ill. Cen. R s30	125
2,000 O. & M. Pr. Cer..	65	100 do	127½
2,000 Hud.2dM.S.F.Bs	104	100 do	127⅛
2,000 Chi.&N.W.1stM.	85	100 do 2d call	127⅛
1,000 Chi.&R.I.R.Bs..	101	500 Cleve. & Pitts	69½
30 Ninth Nat. Bank	103	100 do	69
30 Continental Bank	94	500 do	68¾
30 West. U. Teleg'h	73	200 do	69
100 Quick. Min. Co	55½	200 do b10	69⅛
200 do	56	400 do 2d call	69½
500 Cum. Coal Pr	41	200 Chic. & N. W	27
200 Canton Co	39	100 do	26⅞
200 do	39¼	500 do	26¾
1200 N. Y. Cen	94	800 Chic.&N.W.Pr	60
100 do s10	93¾	300 do	60¼
200 do..2d call.s30	94	100 do	60⅛
100 do s10	94	200 do s30	60
400 Hudson Riv. R	111	200 do s10	60
300 do	110¾	200 do 2d call	60¼
100 do	110½	300 do	60⅜
1800 Reading R	103½	500 do c	60⅛
700 do	103¾	300 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97
400 do	104	100 do s30	96⅝
200 Mar.&Cin.1st Pref.	38	200 do	96⅞
		400 do	96¾
		200 do s30	96¾

SECOND BOARD.

$67,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107	100 Erie R 2d call	92¼
26,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	100 do	92⅜
1,500 do	105⅞	100 do	92⅝
56,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		200 do s30	89¾
New Issue	104⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R	112
10,000 do	104½	300 Reading R	103¾
6,000 Tr.Notes,73-10s..		300 do s10	103½
Second Series..	99	200 do	104
5,000 Missouri 6s	70¼	600 do	104½
1,000 do	70	100 Mich. Cen. R	107
5,000 Tenn. 6s	71	200 Chic.&N.W.Pr	60⅛
20,000 Ohio & M. C	25⅛	300 do	60¾
100 Canton Co	39½	200 do	60⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co	56⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol	101
100 N. Y. Cen. R..ex-d	91½	200 Chi. & R. I	108
100 do s30	91	200 do	108¼
100 Mich. S. & N. I	65	100 Pitts., Ft.W.& C	96¾
100 Ill. Cen. R	127	100 do s30	96½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	25¼	200 Mich. S. & N. I	64
5,000 do	25⅛	100 do c	64
5,000 do b3	25⅝	300 do	64⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R	93⅞	200 do s3	64⅛
100 do s30	93¾	100 do s3	64¼
100 do	93⅞	100 do c	64¼
100 do s10	93¼	700 do b3	64½
100 do	94	200 do	64½
500 Erie Railway	92	200 do c	64½
700 do c	92	700 do	64⅝
100 do s3	91¾	200 do b3	64¾
300 do	91⅝	300 do	64¾
600 do	91⅝	400 Cleve. & Pitts s3	69
50 Hud. Riv. R	110	200 do	69
100 do s3	110⅛	600 do s3	69¼
800 do	110⅛	200 do s3	69⅜
100 do c	110⅜	300 do c	69⅜
100 Reading R	103	1100 do b5	69½
1000 do b3	103¼	200 do s30	69
400 do	103⅛	500 Chic. & N. W	26½
700 do s3	103¼	400 Ch. & N. W. Pr s10	60¼
500 do b3	103⅜	700 do	60⅜
100 do s30	103⅜	300 do s3	60⅜
500 do	103½	100 do b5	60½
100 Ill. Cen. R x-d.	126½	200 do b3	60½
100 Chic. & R. I s10	107⅛	100 do	60½
100 do	107⅛	50 Bruns. L. Co b30	10⅛
200 do c	107½	100 Canton Co	39½
100 do b3	107⅛	100 Mariposa M. Co	12¾
100 do s3	107½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	25¼	300 Hud. Riv. R	111½
100 New-York C...ex-d	92¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I	65½
100 do	91⅜	600 do s3	65½
100 do s10	91½	100 do	65⅝
800 Erie Railway	92	500 do	65¾
100 do s5	91¾	200 do	65⅞
100 do	91⅞	1000 do s3	65¾
600 do b3	92	100 do b3	65⅞
700 Reading R b4	104½	400 do b3	65¾
700 do	104½	1400 Cleve. & Pitts	70¼
200 do b4	104⅝	400 do	70⅜
100 do b4	104¾	200 do b3	70¼
400 do	104¾	100 Chic. & N. W.Pr s3	61½
400 do b3	105	400 do	61¾
1700 do	105	600 do b3	61¾
100 Quick. Min. Co	55¾	300 do	61⅝
200 do	56	300 Cumb. Coal	41
300 do s10	56		

MONDAY, July 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$618,339
Increase in Specie	440,252
Decrease in Deposits	7,023,419
Decrease in Legal-Tender	5,799,447

	July 30, 1864.	July 29, 1865.	July 22, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$10,435,665	$10,435,665
National	———	66,947,700	66,947,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	185,838,480	222,341,966	222,960,305
Specie	21,051,896	20,773,155	20,332,903
Deposits	152,502,921	186,766,671	193,790,090
Legal-Tender	———	46,956,782	52,756,229
In Sub-Treas'y	16,007,380	60,489,802	53,075,464

The Bank return this afternoon shows a falling off of seven millions on the deposit line and nearly six millions in legal tender money. The Specie average is up about a half million of dollars. The Loans and discounts are lower by six hundred thousand dollars.

The falling off in legal tender money for the fortnight is over thirteen millions, and the increase of balances in the Sub-Treasury, for the same time over twelve millions. These changes have not yet affected the line of Loans and Discounts materially, but create a temporary panic among Bank lenders.

The stock of Specie in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury Office is higher than on last Monday, and together is not much short of *fifty millions of dollars*.

The market for money to-day is 7 ℔ cent. to the brokers as the rule of the Street, and the supply from lenders only moderately free at this advanced rate. The Gold speculators are paying this figure and a commission on the hypothecation of Gold checks not to be used for a given term in the market. The sales of Gold through the forenoon were 1@1½ ℔ cent. cheaper than on Saturday, but at the close of 'Change hours the bidding returned to 144½@145 ℔ cent.

Exchange for the Boston steamers (the mail to close to-morrow afternoon) opens at 108¼@108½ ℔ cent., with a depressed feeling. Some further considerable orders for U. S. 5-20s were filled to-day, and the Exchange drawn against them at short sight at about the nominal quotation for 60-day Bills. The execution of these orders carried the price of 5-20s, at one moment, up to 107 ℔ cent., but from this quotation there was a subsequent decline to 106¼@106 ℔ cent. The transactions of the day were quite large. The other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were steady, while the 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loans fell off ¼@½ ℔ cent., especially on the second and last Series, which sold at 99¼@99 ℔ cent. and interest.

The Railway speculation was weaker at the Stock Exchange, by 2@3 ℔ cent., as compared with the best sales of Saturday. Erie Common Stock was down as low as 91½ ℔ cent. cash. The other New-York and Western Shares sympathized in this decline, though not to the extent of the extreme decline.

At the Second Board the market for the Railways opened with signs of a further decline, but, soon after the Board broke up, there was a general recovery of 1@1½ ℔ cent. from the cheapest sales, and altogether a much firmer feeling in the market. At a later hour the following quotations were made as compared with the last sales of Saturday afternoon, the general market leaving off rather firm. Gold left off same as on Saturday, 144 ℔ cent:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	97	N. West Pref	61⅝	60⅝
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	108⅜	108
N. Y. Central	94⅝	91½*	Fort Wayne	97½	96¾
Erie	95	91¾	Cumb'land Coal	41½	41
Hudson	112	111½	Quicksilver	56⅜	55⅞
Reading	105⅜	105	Mariposa	12⅜	12½
Mich. Southern	66⅝	65¾	Canton	39½	39
Illinois Central	124½	127	Atlantic Mail	158	156
Mich Central	109	107	Brunswick	10⅛	10
Pittsburgh	71¼	70⅛	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25⅛
Northwest	27	26½	American Gold	144	144

*Ex Dividend

The following bids were made to-day for city Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	108½	Chatham	125
Union	115	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Hanover	100
Phenix	103½	Shoe and Leather	103
North River	115	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	126	Import's' & Traders	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Park	140
Commerce	100	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Central National	104½
Ocean	85	Fourth National	100
Mercantile	126	Ninth National	101
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	95
N.Y.Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	105	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st,M '77	92	Cleve. & P. 2 mort	90
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	103½	Cleve.&Pitts.3d do. con	89
Hud. R.7s,2ds S. F., '85	103	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	39
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	100	Chic. & Alt. S. F	96
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	109	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68.	95	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Ohi. & Miss. 1st M	70
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Han. & St. Jos. Conv	75		

Among the 1st August changes in the Stock firms of the Street we notice that Mr. JOHN BRYAN, late of the New-York Tobacco trade, joins Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & Co., who remove to No. 85 Broad-street. The new firm will be BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & Co.

The London and San Francisco Joint Stock Bank is the title of a new banking establishment, under the Limited Liability Act of the British Parliament, with a capital of £1,000,000 Sterling (or five million dollars,) on which 10 ℔ cent. has been called up. Hon. M. S. LATHAM is made the Managing Director in San Francisco, and DABNEY, MORGAN & Co. Agents in New-York. Among the promoters in London are BISCHOFFSHEIN, HURTH, GOSCHEN and MORGAN.

The *Journal of Commerce* sneeringly remarks:

"We learn from an authority which has intimate relations with Washington that an effort (not wanting in official recognition) will be made to obtain the fiat of Congress, *declaring all the National Bank issues a legal tender* to the same extent as greenbacks, save in the matter of their own redemption. This, if sustained by the courts, will do away with all necessity of any Assorting-house or other plan of redemption, and will settle the paper-money system on a permanent foundation."

We very much doubt whether anything of the sort has been spoken of, much less contemplated in official quarters at Washington. But it is quite certain that if any event or seriously threatened contingency in our National Currency system could produce a more ample legal tender recognition than it enjoys at present, it would be the continued folly of a portion of the Associated Banks of New-York to proscribe or discriminate against its Circulation. It is not forgotten that the same restless faction, by refusing the first Greenbacks issued by the Government in 1861, at their counters, contributed in no small degree to the Legal Tender Act of Feb. 25, 1862.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 31, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 110 bbls. Ashes, 16,731 bbls. Flour, 1,346 bbls., and 856 bags Corn Meal, 97,201 bushels Wheat, 101,263 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 472 bushels Malt, 21,089 bushels Oats, 289 pkgs. Provisions, and 104 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in limited request at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request within our range; Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 48c.@49c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered at materially reduced prices for the low grades, especially by speculative holders, who have been eager to realize, in view of the increased activity and firmness in the money market. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last amount to 9,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 70@$7 30, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $8 15@$8 35 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 00	@$6 60
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 40	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 70	@12 00

Southern Flour is very quiet and much depressed to-day. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $7 70@$8 75 for poor to good, and $8 75@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower and dull. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 85@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $4 90@$5 for Jersey; and $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Speculative holders of Wheat have been unusually eager to sell to-day, and prices have been quoted down 5c.@8c. ℔ bushel. Yet the demand has been quite limited, as buyers, especially for export, anticipated a further reduction. Sales 78,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 10; Amber Western at $2; Red Western at $1 85; Amber Spring at $1 58; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 55. Corn has been less active and rather heavy. Sales, 87,000 bushels at 88c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@90½c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in less demand at from 64c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, including Western at 96c.@97c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and nominal.

HAY—Has been in fair demand, at $1@$1 25 for old, and 75c.@85c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, for home use, and are steady, at 12½c.@30c. for poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet, at former rates.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand, at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request and steady in prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 40@$1 45 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $5 75@$16 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in pretty good request and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do., at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm, at $1 90@$2; unbleached do., at $2 25@$2 35; Lard Oil, at $2@$2 10; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, at 33c.@33½c. for Crude; 52½c.@55c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@73c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active, opening at an advance, but closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., in lots, at $34@$35 25, closing at $34 62½ for New Mess; $29@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $30 for thin Mess; $27@$28, nearly all $27, for prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for prime, ℔ bbl.; also, 2,500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, seller's option, at $34@$34 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 700 pkgs. Bacon is dull to-day; holders ask 17c. for Cumberland Cut. Lard is a shade firmer. Sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales 900 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is in more demand to-day; 100 tcs. were sold at $23 50. Butter continues in fair demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@27c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	29	@31
Welch tubs—first quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—second quality	28	@30
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	21	@22

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@10

SUGARS—Have been in less demand at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¾c.@14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 141,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c. for very inferior to choice, 36,000 lbs. Grease at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $2 17@$2 18 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were limited, to-day, including 600 bales Cotton, part by steamer, at ½d.; 100 bales Hair, at 19c.; also, by steamer, 25,000 bushels Corn, at 3½d., and 7,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—PEG WOFFINGTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

So many partial and incorrect statements have been made respecting the distribution of the rewards offered for the capture of BOOTH and his associates, that it becomes proper to say that no money has yet been paid to any one, either by the general or city authorities. The Secretary of War being unable to give the matter his personal attention, designated Judge HOLT, Adjt-Gen. TOWNSEND and Assistant Secretary ECKERT as a board to hear and decide the claims of the multitude of persons who demand a share of the government reward. These officers have had the matter in progress for two months, but have not yet found time to hear all the applicants, and of course have not made any decisions among them. It is probable that the city authorities will accept the same basis as agreed upon by this board, though there are proposals to do otherwise. The board will hardly be able to make their award before September, there being over one hundred and fifty claims to examine.

In a letter written from Lexington, Va., on dingy, dirty brown paper, with no fly leaf, by JOHN LETCHER, who signs himself "Ex-Governor of Virginia," he begs Secretary SEWARD to furnish him a copy of the laws passed by United States Congress since 1860, as not a copy can be found in the county in which he resides. The request was referred by Secretary SEWARD to Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, who has directed that copies of the laws be forwarded to LETCHER, as requested. He is not entitled to them as a right, being simply a private citizen, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and being desirous to enlighten the citizens of the rebellious States as to what laws have been passed by our Congress during the period these States were under the control of the Jeff. Davis usurpation, Secretary HARLAN has exercised the discretionary power vested in him in such cases, and sent the books.

The Florida *Union* says that the afflicted father of PAYNE, the would-be murderer of Secretary SEWARD, has been making a visit to Jacksonville, in that State. The *Union* says: "The father of PAYNE called on us one day this week. He resides on a plantation three miles from Live Oak Station, on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad. He lost one son at the battle of Murfreesboro; another returned home maimed for life. 'LEWIS' was his only hope in his old age. The afflicted father was a Baptist minister, as has been stated. We must necessarily pronounce just the terrible punishment to the son, but we cannot withhold our deepest sympathy for the heart-stricken parent, or esteem him less as a worthy man and citizen."

A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune*, says: "Officers and a squad of men arrived last night on the steamer *City of Alton*, with a prisoner heavily ironed, that excited much curiosity among the people. The prisoner was a good-looking, well-dressed young man, apparently 23 or 24 years old. He was heavily ironed, and also chained to one of the guard. Those having him in charge refused to answer all questions as to who he was or what he was arrested for. Among the passengers who came up on the boat it was reported he was young SURRATT, and that he had been captured in Mexico, and was now on his way to Washington."

By an order recently issued, the Territories of Utah and Colorado have been added to the Department of the Missouri, already the most extensive under the command of any of the department commanders. The supplies for these Territories must be drawn from the Missouri, and the military movements and dispositions needed for the protection of the Territories previously under Gen. POPE's command, must be partially conducted in Utah and Colorado. It is probable that New Mexico will also soon be added to the department from equally obvious reasons.

A letter in the Macon *Journal* states that MORRIS' warehouse in Georgetown, opposite Eufaula, S. C., was burned on Saturday, July 15, involving the destruction of fifteen hundred bales of cotton. Much of the cotton is reported to have belonged to parties in Savannah, and the Eastern Bank of Alabama was also a heavy loser. The fire originated in an attempt of a silly negro to burn a nest of yellow jackets, and the flames spread so rapidly that not a bale of the cotton stored was saved.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, was serenaded by his friends at Willard's, in Washington, on Friday night. In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. COCHRANE spoke at considerable length, indorsing the Administration. The concluding portion of the speech, in which he protested against negro suffrage, was received by the crowd on the pavement with marked demonstrations of disapprobation.

The Chicago *Republican* says Mrs. LINCOLN is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park Hotel on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from that city. Both her sons reside with her. Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN is studying law in the office of Messrs. SCAMMON, MCCAGG & FULLER, in Chicago, and goes there daily by the Illinois Central Railroad, to attend to his duties.

An exciting controversy is now pending in Chicago relative to the final disposition of the funds of the recent Sanitary Fair. A strong feeling exists in the community in favor of the appropriation of all the money raised by the fair to the erection of a permanent Soldiers' Home, where all sick, crippled, or otherwise disabled veterans of the war, from the Western States, may be properly taken care of.

Friday was the eighty-seventh birthday of Rear-Admiral CHARLES STEWART, who was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, just after the evacuation of the city by the British. His original entry into the navy was on the 9th of March, 1798, so that he has been over sixty-seven years in the service. He is still active and hearty.

Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT, a well-known and prominent citizen of Geneva, died in that place on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 82 years. Gen. SWIFT was a graduate of West Point and a civil and military engineer of much distinction. He bore a conspicious part in the last war with Great Britain.

A Richmond paper invites emigration to the Old Dominion from the hardy population of the North. Among the inducements offered are these: "A genial country, a hospitable people, easy employment, *indulgent task-masters*," &c. "Task-masters" is a beautiful word to charm Northern white men into the South.

A Mobile paper pays a tribute to our soldiers who have left that city recently: "Although some people may think we ought not to say it, we do say it in all honesty, that we should like many of these men to stay in Alabama as soldiers. The civil law not having yet been restored, we desire that the military law should be administered by those who have so far exhibited so much self-control, who have exhibited so much of what is manly, and yet who might have oppressed instead of protecting us."

Howard County (Md.) *Record* states that the friends of Col. JOHN C. HOLLAND claim that he was legally elected to Congress last Fall, and that in case the Hon. B. G. HARRIS should be declared ineligible, they will insist on his right to his seat.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, who addressed the Alumni Association at Boston during the recent commencement exercises, is the Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and not the Collector, as has been stated. His theme was "The Patriot Scholar."

There is to be, as soon as possible, a grand council of Indian chiefs near Fort Gibson, to confer with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other government officers, on the restoration of loyalty and peace throughout the tribes.

The Long Island Bible Society, which was organized in Jamaica Sept. 20, 1815, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary the coming Autumn. One of its founders, Rev. Dr. SAYRES, still remains in Jamaica.

The Lockport *Union*, of Saturday, notices the death of WM. KEEP, Esq., an old and respected citizen of that place. HENRY MURRAY, another respected citizen of Lockport, died in that city on Friday night.

Advices from the Red River of the North distinctly reiterrte the former charge, that British traders in British settlements openly supply hostile bands of Indians with arms and ammunition to prey on our frontiers.

CHANG and ENG, the Siamese twins, now old North Carolina farmers, are soon coming North to exhibit in public. They are said to be strong Union men.

A Detroit dispatch reports the sudden, and it is feared, fatal illness of Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan, at Marquette, on Lake Superior, while on a Summer tour.

The government now holds but one prisoner of war, the notorious Capt. WERZ, who is to be tried for barbarity to our prisoners.

Thirty Laplanders, dressed in furs and skins, accompanied by twenty Swedes, have arrived at St. Paul, to settle in Minnesota.

A mail, direct from Richmond, came through to Washington last night—the first one in more than four years.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Hibernian* at Father Point, we have one day's later news from Europe. The *Great Eastern* was still at Valentia, but expected to sail on the 22d. The elections in England had closed, the Liberals having made a gain of twenty members. Mr. GLADSTONE was elected for South Lancashire. The Prince Imperial of France had entirely recovered from his sickness, and the Emperor and Empress had left Paris. An authoritative denial of the rumored call for a European Congress is published in the *Moniteur*, LOUIS NAPOLEON being determined to let events justify his proposition which was so disdainfully rejected two years ago. The cholera, which was rapidly abating in Egypt, had made its appearance in Turkey, and several cases are also reported at Birmingham, England.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday the Israelites in this city and throughout the world solemnized in sorrow and in sadness, in tears and in lamentation, in fasting and in prayer, the annual fast of Ab, founded on the destruction of the Temple, and the overthrow of the national government. Although nearly 2,300 years have elapsed since the first Temple was destroyed, and eighteen centuries since the construction of the second Temple, both occurrences taking place on the same day of the month, the fast is still continued from Monday evening to Tuesday night, in accordance with the Jewish ritual, and in consonance with Israelitish feeling. The fast is inaugurated with reciting the lamentations of Jeremiah, and, after the morning service, several hours are employed in the synagogues in chanting in plaintive tones the compositions of the saints of antiquity, and imploring the God of Israel to remove the rod of chastisement from Israel, and again to relume the light of other days, by the reestablishment of their Temple and restoration of their government to its original splendor.

The Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiments had a splendid reception accorded to them yesterday. The Eighth Regiment, Col. WENTWORTH, turned out with the Forty-sixth Veterans; the Metropolitan Police paraded one thousand strong in honor of the One Hundred and Thirty-first, (or First Metropolitan) Veterans, and the Thirteenth Brooklyn (Col. WOODWARD) Regiment, a company of the Eighty-fourth and the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment paraded with the Fifty-first Regiment. The two first regiments paraded with their escort in the forenoon. The Fifty-first turned out in the afternoon. Great enthusiasm was displayed by the citizens and a good time generally was had. Collations were provided for the boys at Union-square and speeches of welcome made to them. The only command arriving yesterday was the Third Connecticut Light Battery, from Mobile. They left by the Hartford boat for that place. Three Massachusetts regiments are expected to-day.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, who was shot and instantly killed on Saturday afternoon at his office, No. 40 Beaver-street, by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, was commenced yesterday, but owing to the absence of witnesses was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the dwelling No. 9 Linden-place, Sandford-street, Williamsburgh, destroying fifteen small frame buildings, and rendering twenty-five families homeless. The loss will probably exceed $30,000.

The general markets exhibited less activity yesterday. Breadstuffs were lower. Provisions also closed in favor of buyers. Groceries were less inquired for. Whisky was dearer. The freight engagements were limited.

The Stock Market was very unsettled on the Railways yesterday, the fluctuations being wide and frequent on Erie and other Shares. Government 5-20s rose to 107 at the early Board, but fell back to Saturday's quotation, 106, after some European orders were supplied. Money in demand at 7 ₩ cent. Gold fell to 143, rose again to 145, and then returned to 144, the price late on Saturday afternoon.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday the receipts of beef cattle were larger than during any week for months past, and prices ranged from 9c.@11c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, below our quotations last week. The decline is principally in common and fair cattle, prime animals not being plenty. Sales range from 10c.@17c. ₩ lb. for poor to extra cattle, the majority of sales being made at figures running from 13c.@15c. Live hogs are a trifle higher. Other animals are not as much changed in prices.

AN AWFUL TOPIC.—That was momentous news from France which was brought by the last European steamer, and telegraphed from Cape Race to the journals of yesterday. It announced that the young Prince Imperial of France was "indisposed;" that the Paris journals had represented the indisposition to be slight, but there were rumors that it was more serious than had been stated; that to allay these rumors, the Paris evening papers of the 17th alleged that the Prince Imperial had almost entirely got over his indisposition, and that his health was nearly restored. Immediately after this dispatch the telegraph gave the quotation of "Rentes" in Paris, which showed a decline from the report by the previous steamer.

Let no irreverent person make light of a matter so solemnly regarded in France as the indisposition of the Prince Imperial. It may have a bearing upon the succession of a dynasty, the government of an empire, the safety of France, the security of the Pope, the peace of Europe and the prospects of the world. The Emperor is old and not very sound, and were the indisposition of the Prince Imperial to develop into disease, and this have a fatal termination, who can tell what a short time might witness in France—what changes, perndventure in dynasty, or if, as is most likely, the dynasty were perpetuated in Prince NAPOLEON, what changes in policy, internal and external, affecting nations innumerable, not to speak of MAXIMILIAN I. But let every one pursue the great topic for himself, and not fancy that the indisposition of the Prince Imperial is as insignificant a matter as his own.

The Recent Municipal Election in Richmond—Military Intervention.

It behoves everyone who has any intelligent interest in the progress of the reestablishment of local government in the late seceeded States, to read the official and unofficial statements which we republish from Richmond papers, respecting the municipal election held in that city last week.

The election has been summarily squelched by Military Order, and as it was an election for the holding of which the authority of the recognized Governor of the State had been given, it is of the gravest consequence that good reasons should be seen to exist for the intervention of the military.

It would appear, from the date of Gen. TURNER's order, by which the attempt to organize the newly-elected Council was suppressed, that the Councilors elect were kept in ignorance of the intended suppression up to the very hour of their meeting for organization. That is, three days after the election was over, the military authorities discovered that it had been improperly conducted, and thereupon was issued an edict forbidding organization. There will, however, be little ground to quarrel over the summary form of the order, if the reasons which led to its issuance are in themselves sufficient.

First, then, Gen. TURNER professes to have conclusive evidence that, during the progress of the election, voters were excluded on the ground that they had lost their residence *by reason of their absence in the United States armies during the rebellion*, when no such ground was taken in the case of rebel soldiers absent during the same period. Second, Gen. TURNER finds that, *with but few exceptions*, the elected members had been conspicuous rebels. Third, he finds that the issue of the election turned upon Union or disunion, the latter winning the day. On these grounds, Gen. TURNER thinks justice to the thousands of loyal soldiers who have fallen, and to the thousands now returning to their homes, requires that those persons who were so lately in arms against the National Government should not be intrusted with power.

Now, for the sake of the North and South alike—for the sake of peace and reunion—for the credit of our military representatives as men of discretion, we could have wished that Gen. TURNER had been in a position to give a more explicit statement of his case. We are far from judging that he decided wrong in squelching this proposed municipal organization. But the public want reasons more unassailable in a strictly legal and constitutional point of view, than Gen. TURNER has given for *ordering* as he did. We pass over the strange piece of intelligence that any such number of Union soldiers had a title to the position of residents of Richmond, as to make the rejection of their votes a reason for overturning the whole election. What the public want to get at is: Whether the election was holden in conformity with the law as it stands; whether those who voted, and those who were elected took the prescribed oath; and whether they had *a right to take that oath*. It is far more important to know this from Gen. TURNER than to hear him descant on the vicious sympathies of the majority who seem to have controlled the election. It may be quite true that the supporters of the victorious party were in very many cases, persons of the class described as "prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion." *That* of itself, with all deference to Gen. TURNER, is an insufficient reason for making the election *null*. The point for the military authorities to ascertain was, whether the persons thus characterized by them were included in the President's amnesty, and were thereby entitled, upon taking the prescribed oath, to vote. We are compelled, with regret, to believe that what Gen. TURNER describes as the feeling, the sympathy, and the antecedent history of the class that carried the Richmond election, only too truly depicts the actual condition of opinion in Richmond. But we can only lawfully assail, or curb that opinion by further military force in the manner pointed out in the Executive proclamations. The appeal must be to the law and the testimony. If the Council-elect of Richmond was of the character described, that character would have shortly been developed in overt acts which it would have been legitimately within the province of the military authorities to take cognizance of and punish. In stepping forward to prevent the organization of the body, either more directly conclusive reasons were required, or the military authorities have run the serious risk of having their action misinterpreted. No such risk, we think, should have been run. These Richmond madmen, who seek further to embarrass and set at naught the supreme authority of the government, are sealing their own damnation. Fearful and terrible as their experience of the national power may have been heretofore, they know nothing of the consequences of further defying it.

THE CABLE.—The later intelligence we have from Europe this morning supplies no more certain news of the actual date fixed for the sailing of the *Great Eastern*, than that previously received. The splicing of the shore end to the deep-sea portion of the cable had not been completed on the 21st ult., and the weather seems to have shown less propitious symptoms than were desirable. It is probably in the interest of the company that these delays should only be discussed in an "authorized report."

NORTH CAROLINA.—Our accounts from North Carolina are not pleasant. It is represented that a too liberal use of the pardoning power has given the upper hand to the most unscrupulous enemies of the Union, and that real Union men are persecuted and kept under by such enemies. Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, a high-priest in the late Confederate Senate, is boasting that if negroes are to be allowed to vote he will not consent that North Carolina shall return to the Union. It may be that Mr. GRAHAM's consent will be unnecessary; but his *ex cathedra* declaration at least shows the spirit of his class. A Mr. RUSS, who has been designated as representative in Congress, and who has just received a Federal appointment, is evidently trying to out-rebel GRAHAM, and boasts that if he had the power he would at once reduce every black person to slavery. These, we submit, are rather poor specimens of oath-taking loyalists. Others less violent, but who still cling to the old institution, want the State Convention to establish an apprenticeship system, binding the former slaves to their old masters for a term of years. Indeed, all these representatives of State sentiment seem to ignore the great fact that there are no slaves in North Carolina. A few copies of the President's proclamation on the subject should be addressed to Messrs. GRAHAM, RUSS & Co., since they have evidently forgotten that such a document was issued.

The Future Prospect of Southern Staples.

During the four years of war, the cultivation of the great Southern staples—cotton and tobacco, as also rice and sugar—was almost entirely stopped, and wheat and corn took their place. We hope to see the cultivation of the old staples renewed, in even more than its former magnitude, in the coming year. We hope to see the great fields of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and the States on the other side of the Mississippi, white with their crops of cotton. We hope to see the rice-fields on the Savannah again producing rice, the sugar plantations of Louisiana once more furnishing sugar, and the tobacco lands of Virginia and North Carolina yielding the fragrant leaf. We do not desire any change in the Southern States in this respect. We desire indeed to see industry more diversified than formerly, manufactures larger, commerce greater, and a broader basis for business of all kinds. But even with all this, there should be no diminution in the growth of the staples for which the South is so eminently adapted, and which are such a splendid source of national wealth.

Before the next planting season commences, society and the relations of labor throughout the South will have become settled. It was to be expected that there would be great confusion for some months after the close of such a war as that which has swept over the Southern States—a war which has almost dissolved society, and which has completely broken up the old slave-labor system that was the basis of all industry. It was to be expected that it would take some time to reorganize things on the new basis. But already we can see that this is being gradually accomplished. So far as political affairs are concerned, the white people are doing as well as could be expected; and so far as the negroes are concerned, it is really marvelous how they are being adapted to the new order. At the close of a year of peace, or by next Spring, we shall doubtless see political and social reorganization accomplished on a stable and satisfactory basis.

We hope to see Northern genius and labor-saving machinery applied to the cultivation of the Southern staples. The possibility of improvement did not end with the cotton gin, nor does it end with the new means of compressing cotton in the bale. We have no doubt some attention to this subject by ingenious inventors who visit the South would result in great benefit. The planters now express the fear that the negroes, being free, may frequently take into their heads to quit work just at the season when continuous labor is of vital importance in securing the crops. We do not think that there is any ground for the fear, any more than that hired farm laborers at the North should stop work at harvest time; but still we doubt not that inventive genius could discover means of obviating such difficulties, if they should arise.

The South offers great prospects and rewards for intelligent labor in the future. Those who promptly take advantage of them will obtain the benefit.

The Cells and Prisons of the City—Shameful State of Affairs.

There is one neglected subject which deserves at least a share of public attention and official action. We refer to the condition of the various prisons and places of detention in this city, in which arrested and accused persons are confined. There is such a large proportion of our city population which has had personal experience of the horrid state of affairs inside of our prison cells, that it is strange there should be no agitation for reform. But the fact is, that the complaints of a large majority of these would not be listened to; and those who have had experience, and whose statements might have weight, are generally too much ashamed of their experience to say anything about it.

The condition of most of these places is outrageous—disgraceful to humanity and civilization—and in this remark we refer to the cells at the police station-houses, as well as to those at the Tombs and in Jefferson Market prison, and at other prisons. Filth and foulness beyond description, odors reeking and intolerable, darkness, swarming vermin, heat without ventilation in Summer, cold without covering in Winter, and everything that is disgusting, uncomfortable and unwholesome, at all seasons.

Now, we do not believe in torture as a means of punishment or reformation. For various satisfactory reasons, civilized countries have seen fit to abolish it. Yet it would be hard to invent instruments of torture more painful and destructive than those which are established in this city under the designation of prisons and police cells. Neither is it only criminals who suffer from them. Not infrequently most respectable people are arrested, on one pretext or another, and thrust into these places, to the detriment of health as well as character. We know of an instance in which an upright citizen, in feeble health, was seized on the street by a policeman, dragged to a police-station, and incarcerated for a night in one of these police cells of torture, from the effects of which he was confined to his bed for twenty weeks. The charge was the always convenient one of "disorderly conduct," the fact being that he had passed the locality of a petty rumpus. Such incidents are by no means uncommon. On Sunday morning last, Mr. COX, the Clerk of Washington Market, and Alderman NORTON, of the Third District, were arrested and incarcerated by an officious policeman on an equally baseless charge.

There is a State Inspector of Prisons, and there is a Police Superintendent, who ought to look after this matter of our public torture houses. We know that when these parties make visits, it is very easy for the keepers to take them round and show them one or two whitewashed cells, swept and perhaps fumigated for the occasion. But, if they would know the truth, let them spend a few hours, some hot summer night, or some cold wintry night, amid the filth, vermin, miseries and abominations of a common cell. We notice by the Paris papers that the Empress of France has lately been visiting the prison at St. Lazare, and, with a view to discovering and correcting abuses, she spent several hours in the cells. That is a mode of inspection which is worth something.

But, if it were too much to ask our officials to follow such an example, is it out of place to ask them why the present outrages upon humanity should be continued?

TORY LOSSES AND LIBERAL GAINS.—The losses suffered by the Tories in the English elections is doubtless in part attributable to an increase in the Liberal Irish vote. That increase again is more or less due to the strong ground taken by Lord DERBY at the close of the session of Parliament against the abolition of the absurd Catholic test oath. The change in the relative strength of the great parties may also, to some extent, be accounted for by the reaction among a large class caused by the defeat of the slaveholder's rebellion. Although there has been little for us to brag of in the disposition shown throughout the war by the ruling section of the so-called Liberal party, still the few friends we had were to be found in that party. And the accessions it has made to its ranks in the present appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom, are probably accessions (in part at least) of thinking men, who have had their convictions operated on by the result of the conflict between freedom and slavery on this side of the Atlantic.

CANADA POLITICS.—The death of Sir E. P. TACHE, Prime Minister of Canada, to which we alluded in yesterday's TIMES as an expected event, took place on Sunday. The deceased gentleman has twice been Premier of the province, and has held office in different governments for the last twenty-five years. The death of Sir E. P. TACHE at this juncture is of more than local interest, as it necessitates the formation of a new government for the province, and, besides, may possibly disturb the existing party coalition on whose influence the British Government have mainly relied to carry through the scheme of a confederation of the provinces. Nearly all the Governors of the British American colonies are ordered home—some for consultation at the Colonial Office, others to make room for agents of the Central Government more favorable to the proposed Union.

CONTRADICTION OF A FOOLISH RUMOR.—Gen. HOWARD has authorized the denial of the silly and mischievous rumor that he had threatened to appropriate certain lands in Maryland to the use of superannuated negroes, in case their former masters refused to care for them. The General, as chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, has done much toward alleviating the sufferings of the emancipated slaves, and preparing them for a life of honest toil as paid laboring freemen, and he is too wise and moderate to resort to the rash and arbitrary measure charged upon him. But we are glad he has so promptly authorized this denial, if only for the reason that it will forestall a vast amount of slpurgy opposition rhetoric.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It was a happy moment for Manager Moss when he conceived the idea of producing "The Colleen Bawn," with DAN BRYANT as the exceedingly Milesian *Myles*. The announcement caused a rush to the box-office; the production neces sitated a grand success. Of course the house was full; it would be so if DAN BRYANT were advertised in "Hamlet" or a soluajigadoon. The boys left their cues and long nines, the ladies dropped the latest novel, and together thronged, not alone the Wallack-Mossinian gateway, but likewise the entire house, from lowest chair to loftiest perch. Criticism of DAN BRYANT's performance would be an infliction upon the people; the weather is fearfully warm, and the city needs no excitement. We may be pardoned, therefore, if we simply record the fact that from the moment when the eccentric *Na-Coppaleen* makes his appearance, through the sundry scenes where whisky-jugs, short pipes and long songs have their appropriate place, to the final "hurroo" of triumph, the friends of the star of the occasion insured themselves most liberal baths of perspiratory sequence to their vociferous and clappiferous applause. Miss IONE BURKE made a tender, loving *Eily O'Connor*, and shared the honors of the night with Mr. BRYANT.

The bill will be continued through the week, and the house will be crowded continually. The production was an entire success, artistically, pecuniarily and audiencially. The Summer seasons of Manager Moss are becoming features of our stay-at-home clubs' city life. Long may they wave.

The Atlantic Cable.

Gen. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, engineer of the American Telegraph Company, and consulting engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, leaves this city this afternoon for Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, to be present at the landing of the cable, and inspect the telegraph lines connecting with the American telegraph lines, in order to insure that prompt transmission of dispatches from the ocean telegraph which is the leading characteristic of the great American telegraph lines under Gen. LEFFERT's supervision.

The Destitution in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a communication in the TIMES, to-day, calling attention to the destitute condition of the people of the South, it occurred to me that it would be a good plan, extending beyond the immediate physical well-being of the recipients in its beneficent results, if the people of the North, in giving of their surplus to their needy brethren, would require their agents to take acknowledgments from those who receive provisions, &c., stating the value of the same, and the condition that the amount shall, within, say five years, be paid into the county treasury where the articles are distributed, to aid *in a fund for common or free schools*. This plan would help to build up the "bulwark of freedom"—*popular education*—stimulate the people of the South to carry on the work sprung from such a source, and, I have no doubt, would be an additional incentive, if such were needed, for our people to give freely of those things which God has so bountifully blessed them with.

It could easily be carried out in a manner that would suggest itself to any intelligent mind; and although the means may appear small for the accomplishment of so great a purpose, let us not forget, and believe that the Lord has performed and will again accomplish for us mighty things by the weakest human instrumentalities.

Why does not the government adopt some such course as the above in its open-handed liberality?

UNION.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

PERSONAL.—Hon. LOUIS STRAUSS, of the Belgian Legation, arrived in town on Friday, and is stopping at the Astor House. Mr. STRAUSS has visited the most important cities of our country upon a special mission of his government, to study the agricultural, commercial and industrial situations of the United States, and to make, after his return to Europe, a report of his studies. As we have been informed by the Chicago papers, the Board of Trade of that city presented to Mr. STRAUSS a handsome box, containing specimens of the products of the Northwest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31.

THE TRIAL OF NAVAL ENGINES.

Some misapprehension seems to have obtained as to the purport of Secretary WELLES' order directing a trial of naval steam power at the New-York Navy-yard. The object is not a trial of speed, but a trial of power under a contract between the Navy Department and other parties. The Secretary of the Navy does not issue the order as an acceptance of a challenge from Mr. DICKERSON to the Navy Department. The department has no connection with Mr. DICKERSON; the contract is with Mr. FORBES. A trial trip of a few hundred miles would have been acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy, but it was found impracticable to get together for such a trip the able gentlemen upon whose judgment the department relies for a settlement of the controversy; and hence the trial proposed at New-York, where it will be convenient for those scientific persons to be present. The following is the clause in the contract which authorizes the Secretary to order the test:

And it is also agreed and mutually understood that if, on the completion of the machinery and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed or in the cost pro rata of that power in coal, is less than those of the machinery described in the annexed specifications, they, the said parties of the first part, will remove it and replace it at their own cost with the machinery in the attached specifications.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANNER.

The official order suspending the *Union Banner*, at Salisbury, was received here to-day. The following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., July 21.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.—The publication of the *Daily Union Banner*, Salisbury, N. C., will be suspended until further orders, for the publication, on the 19th day of July, 1865, of an article headed "The Freedmen," containing matter disloyal in spirit, and also the following paragraph, which is in substance false:

"Gen. RUGER, Gen. HOWARD, and Generals generally, are fulminating their peculiar views. If these gentlemen are to fix the status of our colored fellow-citizens of African descent, where then is the necessity of holding a convention? The same power that gives them this right would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation in life. They have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

An order prohibiting the wearing of insignia and badges of rank by persons lately officers of the insurgent forces, and one for the prevention of the sale of liquor as a police regulation, cannot honestly be construed as assuming the power to say what we shall drink and wear. Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. W. SCHOFIELD, commanding First Division Twenty-third Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. RUGER
CLINTON A. CILLEY, Major and Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.

A committee of New-York brokers were here to-day and had a hearing before Mr. ORTON, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the Commissioner's order directing the collection of the tax from brokers before the decision of Judge NELSON shall be affirmed or overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States. The brokers were represented by Hon. W. F. ALLEN, W. M. VERMILYE and Mr. HATCH, of the firm of FISK & HATCH, of New-York. The matter is now under advisement by Commissioner ORTON and Secretary MCCULLOCH, and will be determined in a few days. The brokers and their counsel left this evening for New-York.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

ELISHA FOOTE, of Saratoga, New-York, has been appointed in place of J. J. COOMBS as one of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief in the Patent office.

CANADIAN COMMERCE.

Messrs. GALT and HAMILTON, the representatives of Canadian commercial men, who have been in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury within the past few days upon the subject of taxes and internal revenue, have gone to New-York by advice of Mr. MCCULLOCH, to meet and confer with the Committee on Uniform Taxation, created by act of last Congress.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

An affair which occurred in the Shenandoah Valley, a few days ago, has made considerable stir here among officers, and forcibly illustrates the bad feeling existing between some of our Generals. Gen. EMORY was, a short time since, placed in command of the District of the Shenandoah, with his headquarters at Cumberland. His command, it seems, included that of Gen. TORBERT, at Winchester and Harper's Ferry. TORBERT, however, had all along reported to HANCOCK, who, appreciating his strict attention to duty, as well as the satisfaction his administration had given to the Union people, recommended him to be retained in command. About ten days ago Gen. SICKLES paid TORBERT a visit at Winchester, a warm friendship having grown up between them during the campaign on the Peninsula under MCCLELLAN. At Gen. SICKLES' urgent request Gen. TORBERT accompanied him to Washington, intending to be absent only forty-eight hours. On the day after TORBERT left Winchester, EMORY telegraphed to inquire the designation of two regiments that were to be mustered out. Finding TORBERT was not at Winchester, he sent down an especial train with two officers of his staff, to make sure of a fact he had already ascertained, thus putting the government to several hundred dollars unnecessary expense. He at once made out an order, not only relieving Gen. TORBERT from command, and assigning Gen. BROOKS to his place, but directing him (TORBERT) to report at Baltimore under arrest—a proceeding so uncalled for, under the circumstances, as to bring down upon him the deserved condemnation of his superiors. Not content with this, however, EMORY sent in a series of charges against TORBERT, charging him with being absent without leave at a time of great importance, just as if we were yet at war and watching the enemy in our front. Gen. HANCOCK, appreciating the trivial character of the charges, as well as the valuable services TORBERT had rendered to his country, assumed the responsibility of peremptorily restoring him to his command.

It may interest your readers to know something of the merits and antecedents of these Generals. EMORY was an officer of the Regular Army, from Maryland, and resigned his commission when the war began, because he could not find it compatible with his political sentiments to fight against the South. He had too many relatives in the Southern army, and this was another reason why he could not square his patriotism to meet the demands of a Republican Administration. In truth, he was only saved from giving his military services to the South through the influence of some friends in Washington. His services in our army have been, to say the least, equivocal. His conduct at the battle of Williamsburgh was the subject of severe censure. It will be remembered that he was ordered to make a movement on our extreme left, and failed to do so, alleging that he could not find the roads. Ever since his movements have been charteracterised by extreme slowness, especially in the battle of Cedar Creek.

TORBERT was also an officer of the regular army, and when the war began took command of a New-Jersey regiment, in KEARNEY's brigade. He afterward succeeded KEARNEY in command of the brigade, and did some of the best fighting on the Peninsula during the campaign under MCCLELLAN. He was conspicuous for his gallantry at Crampton Gap, where his brigade formed the advance guard of the Old Sixth Corps, when the rebels were driven from their strongest positions at the point of the bayonet. When SHERIDAN was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Department, TORBERT, at his request, was assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. Up to that time, it is well known, our cavalry in the valley had been in a very disordered condition, and but little else than a useless expense to the government. With him in command it began a new era. He found work for it to do, and made it fight, and to his energy and gallantry quite as much as SHERIDAN's, is due some of the good fighting that was done by our cavalry in the valley last Autumn.

HIGH WINES.

Our announcement, last night, that the high wines case was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, was little premature. The matter is agreed upon as to terms and the amount to be paid—over two hundred thousand dollars—to the government, but the parties have ten days within which to comply with the terms and make the payment. No doubt these terms will be

complied with. There are several cases yet to be determined, originating in the West, in which the same principles are involved, and in which the government claims nearly a million of dollars tax.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

Previous to March, 1863, all letters were required to be prepaid, and the people had become so accustomed to the law that not more than 50,000 unpaid letters were annually returned to the Dead Letter Office. But at that date Congress passed a law permitting all unpaid letters to pass through the mails, the receivers of them paying double rates. This arrangement resulted disastrously to the postal revenues, and so at the late Congress the law absolutely requiring prepayment was restored. The people generally, however, are not aware of this fact, for the number of unpaid letters returned to the Dead Letter Office averages 14,000 per day.

CONFERENCE WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Superintendent of the Southern Indian Agency, Gen. HARNEY, Gen. HERRON and Col. PARKER, of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S Staff, have been appointed commissioners to meet, on the 1st of September, at or near Fort Gibson twenty or thirty Indian tribes, including the Cherokees, Osages, Creeks, Seminoles, Chocktaws, Chickasaws, Wichittas, the Kansas and other affiliated tribes. Nearly all the Indians who will attend the Grand Council have forfeited their annuities and other benefits by entering into treaties with the rebels through ALBERT PIKE, who had plenary powers on that subject. The Indian Bureau has a printed copy of all these treaties. It is understood that the object of the council is to restore the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Indians and the United States, and to secure peace on the Plains.

A JOKE—ATTEMPTED.

It is stated that the Consulship to Gaboon, in Western Africa, having been tendered to J. C. BABCOCK, of New-York, that gentleman respectfully declined it, expressing a desire to be appointed bearer of dispatches this Summer, to the White Mountains, provided the latter office would not prejudice his application for a more favorable appointment.

REVENUE COMING IN.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue for July, approximate to $22,000,000. Now that the income tax is beginning to be paid, it is estimated that the receipts will be at least a million dollars per day, for the next two or three months.

DIRECT MAIL FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond mail came through to Washington direct this evening, the first time for more than four years. It appears from the Richmond *Times* of to-day that Gov. PEIRPOINT has promised to do all in his power to represent the municipal election case to the authorities at Washington, and request of them a removal of the order prohibiting the exercise of the functions required by the offices, to which the obnoxious gentlemen had been elected. It is further stated that a meeting of prominent citizens was held on Saturday, to concert measures for proposing a new ticket for the municipal offices of Richmond.

LAST AND WORST.

There now remains in the custody of the government only one prisoner of war, Capt. H. WIRTZ, confined in the Old Capitol, awaiting his trial, (which will not take place for two weeks,) upon charges of cruelty to our prisoners at Andersonville.

GOING HOME.

This afternoon Gen. MCLAUHLIN'S brigade, of the First Division, Ninth Corps, composed of the Twenty-ninth and Fiftieth Massachusetts, passed down the avenue on their way home.

OFFICERS LOCATED.

The following assignments of general officers have been made by the President: Major-Gen. G. M. DODGE, to the general command of all the United States forces, serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and that portion of Dakotah lying west and south of the Missouri; headquarters in the field; Major-Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON, to the command of the District of Wisconsin, headquarters at Milwaukee; Brig.-Gen. S. C. H. SMITH, to the command of the District of Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis; Brig.-Gen. J. A. WILLIAMSON, to duty on the Plains under command of Major-Gen. DODGE.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

CHANG and ENG, the Siamese twins, who have been engaged in farming for some years in North Carolina, are soon to appear on exhibition again in the Northern cities.

PHILADELPHIA POSTMASTERS.

The Post-office Department sent a letter by this morning's mail notifying Mr. WASHBURN of his reappointment as Postmaster at Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

A number of Federal appointees in the Southern States have been unable to execute their bonds and take the required oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms, or given aid and counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, and that they have not yielded a voluntary support to the late rebel government, &c.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

Grand Reception in Boston—Addresses, Visits, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

To-day Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been the guest of the City of Boston. After breakfasting with his family at the Revere House, he was met by Mayor LINCOLN and Aldermen CLAPP and GARFIELD, and soon after 9 o'clock, carriages were taken for the Charlestown Navy-yard.

Mrs. GRANT, Miss JESSIE GRANT, and Masters FREDERICK and ULYSSES GRANT, accompanied the General, who, as usual was loudly cheered by an enthusiastic crowd.

Leaving the hotel at 9:45 o'clock, the party arrived at the navy-yard, where they were received by Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM, commandant of the yard, and his officers. The Marine Guard, under command of Lieut. POPE, were drawn up in line and presented arms as the General passed, and the Navy-yard Band played "Hail to the Chief."

The workmen in the yard, thirty-five hundred in number, were also drawn up in line on either side of the principal avenues leading through the yard, and, as the General passed, blended their hearty cheers with the inspiring music of the band.

A salute was fired from the water battery.

After inspecting the various work-shops and the vessels now in process of construction, the party returned to Admiral STRINGHAM'S residence and partook of a collation.

The officers of the yard were here introduced to the General in the order of their rank.

From the Admiral's residence the party proceeded in their carriages to the residence of the Hon. GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN, near Bunker Hill Monument.

Gilmore's Band was stationed in front of the house and performed, "See! the Conquering Hero Comes," as the General left his carriage.

The General and Mrs. GRANT were cordially received by Judge WARREN and his lady, and by quite a party of ladies and gentlemen there assembled.

Some few minutes were passed in social intercourse, the band in the meantime, playing several patriotic airs in front of the house. The General was then escorted to the monument grounds, preceded by the band.

Judge WARREN here pointed out the various points of interest, and the guests then returned to the Judge's residence, where their carriages awaited them.

From Charlestown the party drove directly to the Revere House.

As it was announced in the morning papers that Gen. GRANT would pay a visit to Charlestown, large crowds were assembled at the navy-yard, Bunker Hill and other points, and he was frequently cheered.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

The public reception of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT at Faneuil Hall was announced to take place at 12 o'clock to-day, but long previous to that hour, indeed as soon as the doors were thrown open, an immense throng poured into the building.

The hall was soon filled to the utmost capacity, and thousands were compelled to wait without unable to gain admittance.

The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated, precisely in the same manner as at the recent reception of Admiral FARRAGUT, the names of GRANT, FARRAGUT, SHERMAN, and other army and naval heroes being conspicuously displayed together, with eulogistic and patriotic inscriptions.

The General and his staff, accompanied by Mayor LINCOLN and other members of the city government, entered the hall at 11:55 o'clock, by the private entrance, and Gilmore's Band, stationed in the gallery, struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

The enthusiasm of the large audience manifested itself in loud and prolonged cheering, and the waving of handkerchiefs, and it was fully five minutes before stillness again prevailed.

Mayor LINCOLN now addressed the audience as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled in Faneuil Hall to honor a distinguished guest, whose name is a household word in every patriotic home, a man of deeds and not of words, whose eloquence is of that kind which has stirred the people's heart more than any form of speech, and who is here at our invitation to receive that gratitude and admiration for his eminent services which we rejoice in the opportunity of extending to him. If our lips had been dumb these very walls would have reproached us, and these pictured forms would have rushed from their canvas to bid him welcome to Faneuil Hall. I am desired by him to express his thanks to you for this demonstration, and to say that he is not in the habit of speaking and will not address this assembly. A portion of you, however, he will gladly take by the hand, but, as he is not a man of iron, it can hardly be expected that he will be able to greet all of you as you pay your respects to him."

At the conclusion of Mayor LINCOLN'S remarks, Gen. GRANT stepped forward upon the platform, the band at the same time playing "Hail to the Chief," the strains of which were almost drowned by the cheers of the assemblage, which broke forth with renewed vigor.

After bowing modestly his acknowledgments, and calmly surveying the multitude, he stepped back to receive the greetings of those who were already struggling forward for a chance to present themselves.

For half an hour a steady stream of gentlemen, with now and then a lady, poured by him; but a hurried and slight grasp of the hand was all that he was able to bestow.

Six or eight hundred people thus extended their personal greetings, when the General exhibited signs of fatigue, and intimated that he should have to forego the pleasure of extending the ceremony longer.

Stepping forward upon the platform again, attended by Mayor LINCOLN, he addressed the audience as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I would like to take you all by the hand, but I find that it will be impossible. I thank you for this and for your kindness. I will bid you good afternoon."

The General then resumed his carriage and drove back to the Revere House, attended all the way by a large crowd of people.

This afternoon about 3 o'clock he will visit the colleges in Cambridge and the Cambridge Arsenal, accompanied by Mayor LINCOLN and others; and this evening he will attend a dinner given in his honor by the Union Club.

Gen. GRANT intends leaving for Portland to-morrow morning, from which point he will proceed to Halifax.

A special train has been tendered, for his use, by Superintendent PRESCOTT, of the Eastern Railway.

Gen. GRANT proceeded, after leaving Faneuil Hall, to WHIPPLE'S Photograph Rooms in Washington-street, where several photographs of himself and staff were taken. This occupied about an hour, and in the meantime a dense crowd assembled in Washington-street and completely blocked up that thoroughfare from State to Water-street.

When Gen. GRANT made his reappearance he was again greeted with loud cheers, which were continued all along the route to the Revere House.

The General will leave Boston to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock in a special train, over the Boston and Maine Railroad, and will stop in Lawrence long enough to visit the Pacific Mills and other points of interest.

At Portland the party will embark in the revenue cutter *Homer* for Halifax.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Gen. GRANT and staff visited Cambridge and Watertown this afternoon. The party took carriages from the Revere House, and first visited Gore Hall, one of the buildings of Harvard University. The ancient elm under which WASHINGTON assumed command of the American armies and WASHINGTON'S headquarters, now the residence of LONGFELLOW, the poet, were visited; the General making only a hurried inspection of the latter as he passed. Mount Vernon was the next point to which the party were driven, where the General was shown the grave of EVERETT and the Observatory, and took a general survey of the grounds. In Watertown the party were entertained by ALVIN ADAMS, head of the Adams Express Company. Subsequently the General visited the Watertown Arsenal, where the commander, Major CHARLES T. KINGSBURY, together with the guard and workmen received him with marked attention. From thence the party returned to Boston, and at the request of the General he was driven to the end of Long wharf, in order that he might obtain a glimpse of the harbor, since his short stay would not allow him to go up in a water excursion, as was proposed. At a later hour he "gave a reception" in his private apartments at the Revere House to the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the officers of the regular army on duty in Boston. At 7 o'clock he proceeded to the Union Club House, in Park-street, where he dined in company with the members of the club and a select party of gentlemen. The affair was of a strictly private character. Gov. ANDREW and Mayor LINCOLN were present.

FROM FLORIDA.

Appearance of the Country and the Negroes—Condition of the Blacks—The Question of Negro Suffrage—Gen. Newton's Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

The passage hither from Jacksonville, 170 miles, is slow and tedious, the railroad under rebel rule having, like everything else in "the Confederacy," fallen to decay and ruin. Starting at 7 A. M. on a train of platform cars, you ride eight miles to a gap in the road, where for three miles the rails have been removed; here the freight, baggage and ladies are transferred to army wagons and hauled round, while the male passengers walk across, under a torrid sun, to the "White House," the former residence of a planter named PETTIS, now deserted, and subject to occupation by any and all who choose. Here, after an hour's delay, the train from Lake City—a couple of box cars, a cattle and a dilapidated passenger car—arrived and took all on board and forward to Lake City, 65 miles from Jacksonville, where we arrived at 4 P. M. The country is one vast level, sandy plain, covered with pine timber, and unbroken, save by cypress swamps and an occasional thicket of oak and other timber.

Lake City is the place which one of our Generals ought to have taken but didn't, because he was surprised and cut to pieces by the enemy at Olustee. That dark and bloody field lies a few miles further east, and now presents to the casual observer no noticeable marks of its bloody record. A few broken pines cleft by shot and shell are seen, but one looks in vain for the narrow defile, the commanding eminence or the covering thicket, where an enemy would establish position or lurk in ambush. An open pine barren, level and unobstructed by underbrush, stream or cut, is alone visible. In the distance is seen the line of the swamp which is said to have precluded flanking; but the truth seems to be that both parties, hastening forward with no expectation of meeting, were surprised; our forces in the least defensible condition were first discovered by the enemy, whose infantry dropped upon the ground until our artillery was within reach, when they arose and annihilated horses and men; after which our men were pressed forward regiment after regiment to vain slaughter. Neither courage, gallantry nor strategy could retrieve the fatal error of marching without precaution, under the assumption that the enemy would await them at Lake City. I learn that the remains of several of the dead of that fatal field are still unburied or have been unearthed, after partial burial, by the swine. The attention of the military has been called to the subject, and it is now receiving attention.

Lake City (or Alligator) is a quiet little hamlet of 700 inhabitants, with no appearance of thrift or business. It has two newspaper establishments, removed here from Jacksonville early in the rebellion, but what they have subsisted on is a mystery. The large majority of the people are disloyal, and yield unwilling assent to the decrees of the government, though all are most anxious to save their necks and their property by availing themselves of the amnesty. There are, however, a few loyal citizens who honor the old flag and rejoice in its restoration. I have met Capt. DICKINSON, the rebel chief who held sway about Jacksonville, and so successfully eluded our commanders. He seemed disappointed and uncomfortable, though he appears intelligent and gentlemanly. Col. TITUS, of Kansas notoriety, resides here, and still cherishes his old hatred of the North and free institutions. He anticipates the return of the State Government to the hands of the "chivalry," and boasts that their bowie-knives and revolvers may be used by "gentlemen" without fear of law.

Considerable cotton used to be produced in this vicinity, but little has been planted this season. Some of the old crop still remains and is being forwarded to market. There is one peculiarity about the cotton grown here and throughout East Florida. It is the long staple or "sea-island" cotton, which can be grown nowhere else save on the sea islands. In Middle and West Florida, as in other portions of the country, only the upland or short staple can be produced. While the long staple is much the most valuable, its product is only about half as great to the acre as the short staple, and the ginning and handling is much more difficult and expensive. Millions of acres of land, which will produce this valuable staple, can now be had at $1 25 per acre, and, under the Homestead Law, for the occupancy.

A company of the Fifth Colored Regiment under command of Capt. NUTT, is stationed here to keep order and restrain the conduct of master and slave under the new relations, to which both are as yet unadapted. At all other points along the road, squads of this regiment are stationed, and are kept constantly occupied in admonishing refractory planters and correcting vicious and lawless blacks.

After a good supper and a tolerable night at the "Hancock House," we were aroused at 4 A. M. to take the cars for Tallahassee, 105 miles distant, and which it took twelve mortal hours to accomplish. Halting now for wood, and then for water; now for breakfast, and then apparently to rest the engine. At every station we noticed large numbers of black, healthy, good-looking negroes, the larger portion females, decked in their gayest attire, and in a style that would throw the most ridiculous caricatures in the shade. At every warehouse I noticed quantities of cotton ready for shipment by return train, and some of which bore the "C. S. A." of the exploded government.

From Lake City west the country is more fertile and better improved, more variegated and undulating. Immense fields of corn appear on every hand; occasionally a patch of sugar-cane, but never a field of cotton that I could see. As you approach the capital the character of the country changes, and a mixture of clay appears to relieve the unmitigated sand further east. And, finally, you are surrounded by picturesque scenery of hills, valleys, lakes and swamps, where you find the capital reposing in peaceful beauty, surrounded by abandoned intrenchments never defensible, but serving to illustrate man's folly and show that war has existed.

This city has a population of about 2,500; its public buildings are unpretending, and its private dwellings and stores generally poor and neglected. Its streets are broad and follow the natural uneven surface; its walks dilapidated and broken; but, altogether, in its location, surroundings and appearance, cheerful and pleasant.

At the modest little churches on Sunday I noticed the assemblage of quite a number of carriages, indicating the vicinity of a rural aristocracy, and inside I listened to a good old-fashioned sermon, and saw an assemblage of neatly-dressed and healthy-looking ladies and gentlemen. I have made the acquaintance of but few of the people, but can perceive a restive and uneasy spirit. I learn that the planters in the vicinity are generally irreconciled to the new order of things, and believe that it will be impossible to succeed by free labor. Cotton, they say, can never be profitably cultivated by free labor—"the negroes will not work it, and the whites cannot," is their theory. It takes almost constant labor the entire season through to prepare the ground, cultivate, gather, gin and prepare for market the cotton, and "negroes will prefer to cultivate corn and potatoes and live easy."

Many are endeavoring to sell out, and offer their plantations at prices which indicate their belief that the prosperity of the country is at an end. Time will, undoubtedly, educate them to appreciate their new condition, but they have as much to learn as their long-suffering slaves. Both are alike ignorant of the responsibilities and advantages of the new social condition, and both will suffer much trial and vexation before they can acquire the habits necessary to prosperity in their new relations. To abandon the exercise of arbitrary power, and adopt the appeal to reason and motive, will try the patience and test the virtue of the best of the slaveholding aristocracy; while to meet the obligations and discharge the duties of freemen will tax the energies and try the capacity of the poor sons of bondage most grievously. But both classes will soon learn, and the country will receive the benefits in increased wealth and prosperity.

And here allow me to say, as a life-long advocate of universal suffrage, that if, by common consent, the policy of the administration and the constitutional principle could find universal acceptance, and the present national discussion of colored suffrage in the Southern States could cease, I believe it would be advantageous. No one can go among the negroes on the plantations, and through the rural districts of the South, and consider their immediate physical and mental necessities, without a feeling that the immediate enfranchisement of this long-oppressed people would be like putting upon the naked and famishing the ruffles and spurs of royalty, while withholding the food and raiment necessary to his existence. The magnitude of the work necessary to secure the ignorant freedman in his rights of person and property—to protect him against wrong and imposition, vice and demoralization, and elevate him to a condition of intelligent and enlightened freedom, is so far beyond the present power to reach, that it would be wise to withhold discussion of abstract questions until all practical necessities are met. If the object be, as is argued, to break the political power of the slaveholder, the extending suffrage to the freedmen would defeat its purpoce, if accomplished while the large estates are held by their present owners, as can readily be seen where a master still employs his servants and affords them houses. After these estates shall be broken up, as they will be by confiscation and voluntary sale, and the freedman realizes his manhood and independence, the result will be different.

It is matter for congratulation that Florida has at last found a military commander who appreciates his responsibilities to the civil as well as the military interests of the country. Gen. JOHN NEWTON, of the regular army, a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point, who has but recently assumed command here, has inaugurated a policy so just, so efficient and so liberal toward all as to entitle him to the confidence of all loyal citizens and lovers of freedom. A painful apprehension has been created by the published statement that he was about to be superseded by a new commander, but I hope it is not so. If Gen. NEWTON can be permitted to remain, and complete the work he has so auspiciously inaugurated, this State will soon be established in freedom and loyalty. Traitors are repressed, slaveholders are taught to respect the rights of their emancipated servants, and the freedmen are protected to the full extent of the limited means at his command. In the absence of a Commissioner of Freedmen the entire responsibility of looking after and protecting this class has been placed with Gen. NEWTON, and he is meeting it efficiently and in a spirit of justice and humanity. The following order was issued on the 3d inst., after a careful canvass of the district, and a consideration of the immediate necessities of the community.

HEADQUARTERS DISSRICT OF FLORIDA,
TALLAHASSEE, July 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—To preserve order, to diminish the evils of vagrancy, and to provide for the well-being of the community, it is deemed best that a system of labor, uniform throughout the State, be prescribed by the military commander of the district, to remain in force until permanent regulations shall be established by the proper authority.

1. Voluntary labor only is recognized, except as punishment for crime or other misdemeanor. Labor will never be enforced by blows, stripes or other cruel punishment.

2. Freedmen are recommended to remain upon the plantations where they were domiciled, or with their former employers; and no person will expel from his premises any freed negro formerly domiciled with him without due cause, and without the consent of the military authorities, as set forth in the paragraph below.

3. Contracts will be made, where practicable, in writing and in duplicate, witnessed by a disinterested person, one copy to be filed with the nearest Provost-Marshal, or Military Commander where the former is at an inconvenient distance; and it shall be the duty of each military officer so receiving said contract carefully to preserve the same and see its provisions faithfully carried out by all parties thereto. In cases of importance, where it shall become necessary to exercise authority, a concise and summary statement of his action thereon, and of all the facts necessary to a clear understanding of the case, will be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General at these headquarters.

4. Where formal contracts have not been made, it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal or Military commander, on complaint of either party, to see that justice is done, forwarding a report of his action in all important cases, as above.

5. Employers are required to support the aged, infirm, and young children incapable of work; but where there shall be an undue proportion of these dependent upon the employer, or where the property is incapable of affording an adequate support, it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal or Military Commander as aforesaid, to distribute such supernumeraries in other places, or preferably, to lay and collect an assessment upon the neighborhood for their support.

6. Especial care will be taken to prevent idleness and vagrancy. It shall be the duty of the officers aforesaid either to return vagrants to their former homes, to procure labor for them in the neighborhood upon plantations, railroads or in other ways, or to turn them over to the Superintendent of Negro Affairs or to officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Agreements for labor under this section shall be made and preserved as enjoined above. Railroad transportation involving expense to the government will not be furnished without authority from these headquarters.

7. All Provost-Marshals and Military Commanders are specially enjoined to give all needful information and explanations to the parties interested.

8. The obligation of the laborers to obey in all proper matters their employers, and to perform faithful work, is imperative, as likewise the obligation of employers to deal mercifully and justly with the laborers. A violation of these obligations will be promptly met and punished by the officers aforesaid.

9. Where contracts unjust to the laborers are entered into, the same will be broken by the officers aforesaid, and new contracts will be made, or the case will be treated according to the principles of paragraph 4, as if there were no contract.

10. Overseers will be appointed from among the freedmen to superintend the gangs and to enforce discipline and good order at all times. Parents must control their children or delegate such authority to others.

11. Where a laborer quits one employer to serve another, the latter must also take the family of the laborer with him and provide for their support. By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

J. S. RANSOM, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

It is proper to remark that these regulations are administered in the interests of the freedmen, by officers of the colored regiments, now on duty in the State. Capt. CONANT, of the Third United States Colored Troops, is Provost-Marshal here, and Chaplain HOBBS, of the same regiment, is clothed with extraordinary powers, to secure justice to the freedmen and restrain all violence from their masters.

The Jacksonville and Tallahassee and the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroads, are now in the hands of the United States Marshal, REMINGTON, on a proceeding *in rem* for confiscation. The Marshal is running the trains for the accommodation of the military and the people. The post-office has been opened here, under supervision of a special agent of the department, and a tri-weekly mail runs to Jacksonville. Tri-weekly trains run to St. Marks, twenty-eight miles, on the Gulf, which will probably be the base of supplies for this military district, New-Orleans being the headquarters of the department.

The weather has been uncommonly warm and dry here, but melons, of most fabulous dimensions, poor peaches, figs and vegetables are plenty. The place is well supplied with chickens, eggs, butter, &c., so that living is comparatively cheap. R.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the cracker bakery of JAMES STEEL, situated in the rear of No. 286½ Front-street, and the first and second floors were burned out before the fire was extinguished. The loss on stock and fixtures will amount to $1,000; no insurance. A quantity of plaster belonging to J. CONNERY, on the second floor, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; no insurance. The building, which is owned by A. M. FANNING, is damaged to the extent of $1,200; insured. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a workman, who dropped a burning coal among a lot of wood.

UNWARRANTABLE ARRESTS.—Another case of unwarrantable arrest by a policeman occurred on Sunday morning. Alderman NORTON, of the Third District, while standing near his own residence, in Grand-street, in company with a friend, was arrested, and together with his friend, was taken to the station-house by a policeman named RAY, of the Eighth District, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Sergeant ordered them to be locked up for the night, and yesterday morning they were taken before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market Police Court, when the policeman was quite unable to state the grounds of his complaint against his prisoners. Justice DODGE reprimanded him severely, and it is understood that the case will be laid before the Police Commissioners at an early day.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Yesterday the attaches of the Mayor's offices of this city and Brooklyn, accompanied by several well-known city officials and representatives of the press, went on an excursion to Coney Island. On arriving at the Tivoli Hotel they were met and welcomed by Mayor GUNTHER, and shortly afterward sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared by mine host of the Tivoli. Among the invited guests were Messrs. Fisher, Wilson, O'Keefe, Ripley, T. W. Fields, Doughty, Greene, and Luckey. The whole arrangements, which were under the charge of Messrs. H. A. ROOME and CHAS. PEVELY, were admirably carried out. The party returned to the city at a late hour.

THE NEW STEAMER.—Last evening the new steam fire-engine *Metropolitan*, No. 1, was fired up, and put in motion, in front of the City Hall. The reason for this was that the recent trial of the steamer at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street coated the boiler and pumps with a salt crust, causing a necessity for a course of fresh water. A large crowd assembled to witness the proceedings, which were without interest, except for the novelty of seeing the new machine.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SOLDIER GARROTED AND ROBBED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning two young men, named MARTIN HARNEY and JOHN FINETY, were arrested by Officer O'DONNELL, in Hudson-street, Jersey City, charged with having forcibly robbed JOHN DOWLEY, who belonged to Company D, Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, who was paid off and discharged at Hart's Island a week since. The circumstances are as follows: About 11 o'clock on Sunday night DOWLEY went to Myers' Hotel, in Exchange-place, and paid for lodgings over night. The accused parties, as is alleged, got into conversation with him, and induced him to drink. The parties spent a couple of hours in a sociable manner, and during that time one of them a utioned DOWLEY to be very careful about exhibiting his greenbacks, as there were a great many thieves about. DOWLEY assured them that he would look out for himself. Finally one of them invited him to accompany them to the house of a friend to take a good drink, which he at first declined, saying that they could as well drink where they were; but after urgent solicitation he consented to accompany them. The party conducted him around the end of the depot, across the railroad, and were proceeding some further in the dark and unfrequented locality, when DOWLEW refused to go any further, and proposed to go back and get a drink. At this time two confederates came up and he was seized by the party, one of whose special duty was to choke him as hard as possible, while the others were going through his pockets. DOWLEY cried out "for God's sake don't kill me; give me $5 and you can have all the rest, and I'll say nothing about it." By this time the ruffians had succeeded in getting his wallet containing $65 from his pocket, and a moment after the officer came up and succeeded in arresting two of the party, who were committed for examination. The wallet was found on the spot yesterday morning, but the money was not recovered. DOWLEY'S face and neck shows the marks of rough usage, being scratched and cut with finger nails. He states that he was not intoxicated, and has not been since he was discharged from the regiment, fearing that he might be robbed or in some manner loose his money.

ESCAPE OF FIVE PRISONERS FROM JAIL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, it was discovered that five prisoners confined in the Hudson County Jail had succeeded in making their escape some time during the night, and up to last evening had not been recaptured. Their names were: TIM O'BRIEN, charged with grand larceny; CHARLES DALY and CHARLES CONNER, arrested in Jersey City with a full set of burglars' tools; TOM FANNING and WM. WELSH, highway robbery, having forcibly taken a horse and wagon from FRANK VETTERS while recently driving along the road in the vicinity of Weehawken. Mr. VETTERS states that the two last-named parties offered him $2,000 not to appear against them. The cell doors are said to have been opened with false keys, and from thence the prisoners proceeded to the work-house, where they forced the lock of the outer door with a piece of iron they found there, and then made their escape.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH RIVER—TWO MEN AND AN INFANT DROWNED.—A sad accident occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, by the upsetting of a small sailboat containing three men, a woman and her infant, when a short distance from the shore, foot of Newark-street, Hoboken, resulting in the drowning of two men and the infant. The cries of distress were heard on board the United States revenue cutter *Kewanee*, and a small boat was instantly dispatched to their assistance. The crew succeeded in rescuing one of the men and the woman. As they were raising the woman into the small boat, the infant slipped from her arms and immediately sunk, and all efforts to save it were unavailing. The parties resided in New-York. Their names, as well as the locality in which they resided, could not be ascertained.

TROUBLE AMONG THE STEVEDORES.—Mr. HENWOOD, connected with the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, foot of North Fifth-street, Jersey City, yesterday noon called upon Chief of Police MCMANNUS, and asked for a posse of police to protect the stevedores employed in loading the ship *Fortuna*, lying at their dock. He stated that they had employed Jersey City stevedores, and they not being competent to do the work, men had been brought over from New-York, and the Jersey City stevedores threatened violence upon them while passing to and fro from the wharf to the Pavonia Ferry. A squad of policemen were sent down, and no trouble occurred.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Yesterday morning, a man named GARRIGAN, residing at No. 25 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, appeared at the Police Station, and stated that early on Sunday morning he went into the Jersey Arms, in Newark-avenue, and took a drink, after which he fell asleep on a bench, and upon waking up, discovered that he had been robbed of $33. Upon charging the bartender with knowing something about it, he was hustled out of doors in a rough manner.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOSPITAL.—A large building, designed for an orphan asylum, home and hospital for the destitute and sick, is now in course of erection at the corner of Fourth and Willow streets, Hoboken. The building will be seventy feet front by fifty feet deep, and five stories high, and when completed will cost from $25,000 to $30,000. The asylum and hospital will be under the care of the Sisters of the Poor.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN A BUILDING.—The blacksmith-shop belonging to Adams Express Company, situated in Pavonia-avenue, near Prospect-street, Jersey City, was set on fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Fortunately, before the flames had gained much headway, it was discovered by Officers KILLEEN and GRADY, who extinguished it without causing an alarm.

A LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, as a coal-cart, driven by a boy, was entering WILSON'S coal-yard, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, when EMMA CALLIGAN, five years of age, residing at No. 40 Newark-avenue, was caught between the wheels and building, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. The boy PATRICK SHANNON, was arrested, and was held to bail.

Williamsburgh.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A man, whose name is not known, last evening attempted to jump off the ferry boat *Arizona*, when entering the South Seventh-street dock, missed his footing, and was drowned. His hat was recovered and taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. He is represented to be about 25 years of age, with dark side whiskers.

GRAND LARCENY.—A horse and wagon, belonging to HAYDEN & LYNCH, Hunter's Point, was stolen last week by some unknown thief, and was yesterday recovered by Officer BRENNAN, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, and restored to the owners. It seems that the thief filled the wagon with soap-fat, belonging to the firm, and sold it to JAMES FROTHINGHAM, South Ninth-street, E. D., for $30. He then left the horse and wagon at the grocery-store, corner North Fifth-street, and never called for it.

ARREST OF YOUNG RUFFIANS.—Six young ruffians, all hailing from New-York, were arrested on Sunday evening by Officer PHELPS, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, for robbing and maltreating a young girl from New-Haven, Conn., near the Penny Bridge the same evening. They were all sent before Justice MADDEN for trial.

The Reception Fund.

Col. COLYER desires gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions to the Reception Fund:

Previously acknowledged	$9,722 49	J. E. Williams	25 00
S. D. Wicks	10 00	I. Q. Jones	25 00
H. W. T. Male	100 00	Cash	1 00
E. F. Shephard	25 00	E. C. Cowden, (additional)	25 00
Skeel & Reynolds	50 00	Thos. Banow	100 00
H. D. Harris	25 00	Mechanics' Society	200 00
Lawson & Bros	8 00	W. J. Kerr	29 00
O. Haggerty	25 00	Thos. Murphy	25 00
Rice, Chase & Co.	25 00	R. L. & A. Stewart	100 00
W. K. Strong	25 00	Chas. E. Butler	25 00
Total			$10,570 49

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Saturday last, in the course of the report of the examination of MARY EAYES, on the charge of keeping a disreputable house, it is stated that WM. H. CUSEENE testified that he had desk-room in my office, Room No. 34, No. 71 Broadway, and that I owed him money. The statement is entirely false. I have no knowledge of any such individual as "W. H. CUSEENE," and his testimony is utterly without foundation. STEPHEN PAUL.

The Monitor Agamenticus.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

The United States monitor *Agamenticus* arrived here this morning, from Portland.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000 Am. Gold	144	200 Cleve. & Pitts	69⅛
5,000 O. & M. Cer	25	200 do	69⅛
1300 Erie Railway....s3	90	200 do....s3	69
700 do	90⅛	300 do	69
1000 do	90	100 Chi. & N. W	26⅞
1100 Reading R	103¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	60¾
300 Mich. S. & N. I	64¾	100 Chic. & R. I	107¾
100 do....s3	64⅝	100 do....s10	107½
200 do	64⅝	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97
100 Quick. Min. Co. s10	55⅞		

Market very dull: not much doing.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co-
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
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Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
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ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
Lungs—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
Lungs—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
Lungs—form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
Lungs—time. It is compounded of rare native and foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Gentlemen, after shaving, who suffer from the smarting effects of soap, will find instant relief in the use of Burnett's KALLISTON.

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THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine; No. 625 Broadway.

DIED.

ALDEN.—On Thursday, July 27, at Eden, Ohio, HANNAH ALDEN, of consumption, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons, Nathan and Robert, deceased, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of F. M. Meeker, No. 28 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENNETT.—In this city, on Sunday, July 30, THOMAS BENNETT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Clarkson-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hudson and Troy papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 29, Miss MAGGIE BROWN, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 Fort Greene-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CORSON.—In this city, on Monday, July 31, GEORGE G. CORSON, of fever, aged 26 years.

The relatives, friends and members of Engine Co. No. 46, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st. and 9th-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAWLEY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on the 29th inst., of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Henry E. and Elizabeth L. Hawley, of this city.

The funeral will take place at Norwalk, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 12:15, and carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

HITCHCOCK.—On Monday, July 31, JULIA A., wife of Clinton Hitchcock, and youngest daughter of the late C. R. Scribner.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 East 26th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3½ P. M.

JOSLYN.—On Sunday afternoon, July 30, ALICE, infant daughter of Orlando W. and Amelia L. Joslyn, aged 18 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 40 West 36th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M.

MATTRASS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 30, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of John Mattrass, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of her husband and of her brothers, Jeremiah, David, John, Alfred, Charles and George Mundell, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Bedford-av. Baptist Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARDEE.—On Sunday morning, July 30, CLARENCE WALTER, infant son of Dr. Walter and Allie M. Pardee.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West 34th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

POWELL.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, July 30, KATIE M., only child of Thomas S. and Sarah E. Powell, aged 5 months and 26 days.

The remains to be taken to Sharon Springs, for interment.

Schoharie County papers please copy.

RICHMOND.—On Monday, July 31, of disease of the heart, JULIA A., wife of Capt. N. Richmond, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of Epiphany, Stanton-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 1, at 1 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Worcester, Otsego County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 27, suddenly, EMMA, wife of Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., of New-York City, in the 50th year of her age.

SMITH.—In this city, on Wednesday, July 26, GEORGIE, infant son of Dr. J. Lewis and Mary Ann Smith.

TUCKER.—In Clinton, De Witt County, Ill., on Thursday, July 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas T. Roberts, REBECCA MINER, relict of the late John Tucker, Esq., of this city.

WICKS.—At No. 6 Lefferts-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 30, CHARLES EDWARD, infant son of Alfred and Lizzie Wicks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY of historical data; and in that light we doubt not it will, in the course of a few years, be esteemed by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—*London Athenæum, Jan. 7, 1865.*

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It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE REBELLION, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the Border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter, on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.

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LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS—Before Judge Moncrief.

Edwin E. Menelly et. al. vs. Wm. Burrows, Jr.—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

R. W. W. Simpson vs. Judson C. Fiero.—Motion vacating order of arrest and to discontinue action granted.

Wood and Worthington vs. James W. McCewan.—Order granted and filed in Clerk's office.

Wm. F. Taylor et al., vs. Samuel J. C. Vase.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs, to defendant, to abide the event of the action upon his making and filing a stipulation not to sue.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Barnard.

Stillwell vs. the Mariposa Company.—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff to have a receiver appointed to manage the assets of the company for the benefit of creditors.

The facts in the case appeared to be as follows: On the 7th of April last the petitioner obtained a judgment in the Common Pleas against the aforesaid corporation for $1,700, the amount due him on the coupons of the company in his possession, and on the next day execution was issued in this county and also in Kings, where it was supposed some property might be found.

The latter was returned the same day it was issued, and unsatisfied, but the Sheriff, by virtue of the former, took possession of a quantity of gold ore, the value of which is disputed by the parties. Simultaneously an appeal being taken, and $2,000 deposited with the sureties, one of whom was George Opdyke, further proceedings on the part of the Sheriff were stayed, pending which appeal this motion was made.

It was argued in behalf of the petitioner that all the bonds of the company having been disposed of, its entire property, real and personal, was in the State of California, and in possession of the Sheriff by virtue of attachments issued against it; that the interest on the bonds due last January as well as that due in July had not been paid; that when a corporation could not pay its debts at the counter according to the decisions of the Court of Appeals, it was insolvent; that had not the company been insolvent it would not have permitted its liabilities to go so long undischarged; that the revised statutes provided that in cases of insolvency, on compliance with certain provisions therein set forth, the creditors were entitled to have a receiver appointed; that the plaintiffs by exacting judgment in Kings County, and issuing execution, had so complied with the provisions, and that therefore the assets of the company should be transferred from the hands of the trustees, who were incapable of the management thereof, to hands of a receiver for the benefit of the petitioner, who holds $1,000,000 of bonds, as well as for that of other creditors.

On the part of the company it was contended, first, that the statute requires that there must be an existing judgment, not a judgment appealed from; and, second, that the remedy, by execution, should be exhausted, in good faith, before taking further proceedings. It was claimed that issuing an execution in Kings County, where the company had no place of business, nor property, was a sham proceeding, intended to evade the statute provisions; that no execution had ever been returned unsatisfied in the County of New-York; that the gold ore seized by the Sheriff, and valued by the adverse party at $250, was in reality worth $1,900; that the assets of the company were $1,805,500, and the price of the stock in the market showed that it was not insolvent, and that the appointment of a receiver by the court would be attended with great injury to the stockholders. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The signers of the homœpathic petition, which was lately rejected by the French Senate, have had an audience of M. DURUY, who has, it is said, promised to use his influence with the Emperor to obtain permission for them found an hospital of their own in Paris.

—The Count DE MOGNIER will shortly leave Paris for Abyssinia with 300 men, each of whom is provided with a capital of 3,000 francs. The object of the journey is to found a colony for the protection of caravans, which are at present at the mercy of Bedouins and Arab robbers.

—The Dunkirk Coal Company's, or Astley Deep Pit, Dukinfield, has been on fire for several days, and, notwithstanding every exertion, night and day, to check its progress, the fire keeps increasing. The fire originated in a seam of coal near the shaft. This is said to be the deepest pit in the world, being 686½ yards perpendicular depth.

—A new form of applause is becoming common in the London theatres. The audience, when pleased with any expression or sentiment uttered by the actors, rarely clap their hands and shout "bravo!" but adopt the parliamentary expression, "hear! hear!"

—We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) understand that Mr. PANIZZI quits his post at the British Museum with a special retiring allowance of £1400 a year—that is to say, upon a pension equal to his salary (£1,200,) with an additional allowance of £200 per annum for the official residence.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.
L. S. Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864 and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.
E. F. STONE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.
The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

CARD.
BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.
All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:
Thirty 7-30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.
Ninety 7-30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.
HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,600, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,
Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$681,032
Average amount of Specie and Lawful Money	229,344
Average amount of Deposits	567,961
Average amount of Circulation	193,000

JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.
THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 13 and open July 21.
A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.
The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board.
THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.
INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CHILICOTHE, July 26, 1865.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August, 1865, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
THE FIRM OF PALMER AND DE FOREST is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
F. H. PALMER,
B. L. DE FOREST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—[Revenue stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy25-law7wTu. Watertown, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.
For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1865.
Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. C. B. Beach, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the government wharf, foot of Mill-street, the government vessels hereinafter named and described, viz:
The CURLEW, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat, wooden hull; length on deck, 135 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet and 6 inches; draws light 7 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet.
This steamer was thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler in 1864, and is a staunch vessel.
The VIRGINIA, a screw propeller of 364 tons, wooden hull; length, 138 feet; breadth 23 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; between decks, 8 feet 6 inches; draws light 9 feet 6 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches. Boiler and engine in good running order.
The HUNTER WOODIS, a side-wheel steamer of 213 tons, iron hull; length on deck, 133 feet; breadth, 22 feet; over all, 38 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draws light 4 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Hull and engine in good condition.
The LONG ISLAND, a side-wheel steamer of 450 tons, hull of oak and hard pine, and new bottom metaled; length on deck, 196 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; over all, 53 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; present draught, 4 feet 6 inches; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. The engine is partially set up and all the necessary machinery to put it in running order on board.
The ALBANY, a screw propeller, 392 tons, double deck, wooden hull; length on deck, 147 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; between decks, 6 feet and 8 inches; iron-fastened and coppered; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches.
The barge W. S. BISSELL, as she now lies, at Boston wharf.
Terms cash in government funds on day of sale.
R. M. NEWPORT,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster Baltimore Depot.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.
The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:
3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.
Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.
TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Commanding Arsenal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	466 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.
Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, August 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c.; one hundred oak dining chairs, curled hair mattresses, and black walnut and mahogany office-desks, counters, &c., &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of Silver Plated Ware, of excellent manufacture, comprising, in part, tea-sets, coffee-urns, cake-baskets, milk-pitchers, teapots, table and tea spoons, forks, &c., &c., all of which will positively be sold without reserve. Also, a Horse, Wagon and Rockaway, together with Harness, &c. Also, an elegant rosewood seven-octave Pianoforte, all the modern improvements, and little used. Also, two elegant Triolodians, an instrument combining all the most effective points of the harmonium with the swell of the organ.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THE FURNITURE OF COLUMBIA ENGINE COMPANY NO. 14.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st. The furniture of the above company, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, superb velvet medallion carpet, two suites of black-walnut parlor furniture, in crimson brocatelle; rosewood easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre tables, oil-paintings, chandeliers and brackets, French plate mirrors, cane-seat chairs, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, &c., &c. By order of the Committee.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ONE THOUSAND CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION. A. S. RICHARDS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a complete assortment of men's, women's, misses' and childrens' wear.
Also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues and samples are now ready
At private sale a full assortment of Winter goods

AUCTION SALES.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River.
FRESH SICILY LEMONS.
1,486 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Alessandra*, from Palermo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to do light chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair dressing; or to do waiting in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has city reference if required. Call at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, and good baker and pastry; understands making butter; no objection to the country; would enjoy the Long Island route; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 86 7th-st., between 1st and 2d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as first-class laundress; understands all kind of fine washing, and French fluting; has the best of city reference. Call or address No. 272 3d-av., between 12 and 1 o'clock A. M., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker by a thoroughly competent, experienced Scotch woman; (no washing); apply for two days No. 35 King-st., between McDougal and Varick.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, by a young woman; is a good operator, and has her own machine; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUATION to go to the country as waitress or chambermaid; has good city references. Can be seen at No. 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron by a capable girl. May be seen on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at residence of present employer, No. 274 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO light housework or take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful, at moderate wages. Address No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable person of experience as lady's nurse; would take charge of an invalid or travel. Apply, for two days, or address No. 369 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in the country, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as good cook, washer and ironer; or housework of a small family; or as laundress; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OPERATOR, to sew by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, by hand or machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 91 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call at No. 241 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., for the city or country, for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference; can take charge of any gentleman's place. A lodge preferred. Address A. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as messenger or light porter in a wholesale or retail house, or in any similar employment where he can make himself useful; writes a good plain hand; can give good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety. Address B. J. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman a situation as coachman or coachman and plain gardener; he thoroughly understands his business and can produce first-rate testimonials; would have no objections to make himself generally useful. Address C. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young man, as coachman or gardener; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best of references from last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, to take care of horses and do plain gardening, and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference; no objection to city or country. Address COACHMAN, Box 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway, or address a note to M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or gardener; got no objection to the country; best of reference from my last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; can do the work of a small garden, and willing to be useful; the best of city reference from last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED from Dublin, a situation as groom or coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM IN A private family; no objection to be generally useful. Call or address No. 81 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; has the best of reference from his last place. Address P. S., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, EITHER ENGLISH or American. A married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, can hear of a good situation by applying at No. 67 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

A FIRST-CLASS DENTIST WANTS TWO young men, to whom he will teach Dentistry gratis. It is a rare chance, seldom offered. Applicants will state age, profession, and if able to support themselves for six months. Address DENTIST, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE PAPER business, thoroughly posted and a good salesman, and who understands book-keeping; all communications confidential. State salary required and where last employed to PAPER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE UP TOWN, A BOY 16 or 18 years of age, willing to make himself generally useful; must be able to write a neat hand; come well recommended and reside with his parents up town. Salary $200 first year. Address Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN THOR-oughly acquainted with white goods. Apply with references A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; A YOUNG MAN of industrious habits and well acquainted with the prescription business. Address, with references, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG-STORE; A smart, active boy, 14 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents. Apply to HEGEMAN, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRODUCE COMMISSION house, a young lad, 16 or 18 years old; must write a fair hand and reside with his parents; salary first year, $200. Address Box No. 317 Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEW-BRIGHTON, A young woman, as general house servant in a small family; good wages; Scotch or German preferred. Apply, with reference, for two days at SANDERS,' 453 3d-av.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO TAKE charge of a small place near the city; must be a good farmer; good references required. Apply at No. 64 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A PROTESTANT single man, who thoroughly understands his business, to go a short distance in the country; references required. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A SHORT distance from the city; good references required. Apply at No. 64 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer (Protestant woman) for a small family, at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Apply for two days.

WANTED.—A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, in a coal office; must be active and reliable. Call at No. 611 8th-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BOAT-building business. Apply at No. 402 Water-st., New-York.

BOY WANTED—IN A STORAGE WAREhouse; salary $150 first year. Apply at No. 8 Bridge-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE HAVING A large, first-class State and Western fancy goods cash trade. Address, with particulars, F. G., Station D, Post-office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

WANTED—AS SALE AGENTS, ACTIVE MEN, having horse and wagon, to sell a cheap and great labor-saving machine, needed in every family in the counties of Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, and each of the river counties in the State of New-York. Call on, or address C. H. HUDSON & CO., No. 48 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $500 will be paid by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the persons that committed the HIGHWAY ROBBERY on the 25th day of July, 1865, on the McCombs Dam road, in the Town of West Farms.
DATED July 27, 1865. SAMUEL M. PURDY, Supervisor Town West Farms.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 80 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2¼ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 359 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

60,000 ACRES IOWA, WISCONSIN, Illinois, Michigan and other State lands, $1 to $20 per acre. Large farm 500 acres, including valuable factory property, near the city. Several beautiful places at and about Summit, N. J. A great variety of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange very liberally.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SEA-SHORE FARM OF 38 ACRES, south side Staten Island, eight miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; water front of about 800 feet; price $12,000—one-half on mortgage if desired.
Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—156 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND FORGE SHOPS FOR SALE.—A bargain on easy terms, doing an extensive, profitable business, convenient to the city. Buildings, machinery, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 24x100; house in fine order. Address S. LEGGETT, Box No. 3230, General Post-office.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT PORT CHESTER, A real good home for a small family. For full printed description send to DR. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE, NEWLY PAINTed and papered, on the second floor above Singer's Sewing Machine Company's store, No. 458 Broadway, until 1st of May, 1866; possession given immediately; furniture can be had at a valuation. Apply to HENRY WHITE, No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE —At a bargain; five rooms in suite on second story on Broadway, near 10th-st.; suitable for gentleman and wife or genteel business. Rent, $1,500. Price of furniture, $1,200. Apply to F. COLTON, No. 724 Broadway.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING,) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO RENT—With privilege of grounds, stable accommodations, &c., at $250 per month. For further particulars, apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, OR HALF a house wanted, furnished or unfurnished. Address, with terms, location, &c., L. D. C., care of J. W. Shedden & Co., No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, 4 OR 6, AND A PRI-VATE table, can be secured by a party of high standing, in a large, first-class house on Madison-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR the months of August and September, for a gentleman and lady and infant; within easy distance of New-York city either on New-Jersey or on the North River trains; good board and a healthy pleasant location required. Address with full particulars, giving terms, H., Box No. 3,405 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BARnard House, one hour by rail or boat; no Summer resort has greater attractions; first-class table; terms reasonable. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PA-LAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NURSERY FOR SALE.—THE CELEBRATED Linnæan Nurseries at Flushing, founded in 1732, being the oldest in the world, are offered for sale on exceedingly moderate and easy terms, as for personal reasons the proprietors are anxious to close their business without delay. An equal opportunity to enter the business will probably never again occur. For particulars apply to PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

$3.000.—A MANUFACTURER OF great experience in soaps of all kinds, upon the newest principles, together with perfumery, patent medicines, sauces, pickles, &c., wishes to extend an established business, or to connect himself with any other house. Address W. J., Box No. 4,121 Post-office.

OBTAINED AT LAST.—PRESIDENTS, SUperintendents and directors of railroads are respectfully invited to examine the application of the most perfect connecting brake for railroad cars ever invented. A train of cars on exhibition at the Patent Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRIS-ING MAN.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,450	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA ....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN ....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage. $90; Steerage. $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON ....3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ....3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE ....3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE ....(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS ....(Building)........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ...A. BOCANDE....FRIDAY........Aug. 18
EUROPE ....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY........Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY......Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN........WEDNESDAY......Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY........Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 46 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA........SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passages apply at the office of THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage........$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship CHASE, Capt. ROGERS, will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY, will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston, Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFFAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, and the GUIDING STAR, W. BERRY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced. The ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 P. M.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN-TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.
Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL-ROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.
A grand down-east clam-bake, fish and clam chowder, will take place at George W. Jenkins' Waverly Hotel, 96th-st., Bloomingdale Road, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. W. VINCENT, Sec'ry.
M. H. CHASE, JAMES CONCHIL, FRANK PENTLAND, } Caterers.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 282 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

SIX AND A HALF CENTS A POUND paid for old newspapers and old books; 8 cents a pound for white rags; also, cash paid for all kinds of rags, at No. 23 Elm-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.* C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th. Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.
Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic in strict application to actual business by the swiftest and most modern methods, taught by VOGELSDORF, the experienced teacher, practical book-keeper and recent member of a wholesale house.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A LADY OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION, thoroughly qualified to instruct young misses in all of the English branches, general literature, French, music, Latin, German and the rudiments of Italian, desires an engagement as resident governess in a family of refinement, where careful instruction would be desired and appreciated, and the kindness of the home circle extended; full satisfaction will be given and liberal remuneration required; unexceptionable reference furnished. Address for ten days Miss A. L. BROOKS, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE—Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal. This institution now stands among the highest for the education of ladies. The testimony of all who know it is in its mountain scenery and air, spacious and well-furnished house, excellent table, able instructors, social and religious advantages, all combine to make it an attractive school.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-TUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHELBORNE FALLS, MASS.—An old school and a prosperous one. Boys fitted for college or for business. Number of pupils last year 90. The Principal may be seen in the city for one week, at No. 28 3d-st., near 2d-av. E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENG-LISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER-CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSI-TIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO ED-ucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A GRADUATE OF ST. MARY'S HALL desires a situation as teacher in September. English, music, drawing and French taught. Address Box No. 107 Post-office, Auburn, N. Y.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The Grand Ballet Divertisement, the
BEAUTY OF SEVILLE.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished CONCORD LADY SKATER, will execute the most intricate movements on parlor skates.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS.
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND,
OR, THE TWO FUGITIVES.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM........"Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA........"Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA........"The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK of the triumphant engagement of MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by
MR. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH
and a full and efficient company especially engaged.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Tom Taylor's and Charles Reade's beautiful comedy of
PEG WOFFINGTON.
Peg Woffington, introducing the character of Sir Harry Wilder........} Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
James Triplet........Mr. W. H. Sedley Smith
Box-office open throughout the day.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE-YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY, IN good order, and harness. To be seen at McARDLE'S livery-stable, No. 38 North Moore-st., till sold.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, FOR boys and girls; chairs on wheels, for invalids; child's carriages, various prices; self-operating swing, complete, at $15; child's swing, $5; strong wagons, for boys, $3 to $5. S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 8........Concludes at 10:45.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT DRAMA.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY TO OVERFLOWING.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
EIGHTEENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Third week of the distinguished
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS EVENING
will be performed
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann........Mr. W. R. Floyd.
Father Tom........Mr. Chas. Fisher.
Corrigan........Mr. John Nunan.
Hardress Cregan........Mr. J. E. Whiting.
Kyrle Daly........Mr. Williamson.
Bernie O'More........Mr. Brown.
Bily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"...Miss Ione Burke.
Mrs. Cregan........Mrs. Farren.
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"........Mrs. Jennings.
Shelah Mann........Mrs. John Sefton.
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant, by Messrs. F. G. Mæder and T. B. MacDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOLD BOY OF GLENGALL: A TALE OF '98.

LECTURES.

DR. LANDIS DENIED COOPER INSTI-TUTE—Lecture postponed. The following letter will show why: NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
DEAR SIR: On Saturday afternoon I received a notice from the Metropolitan Police Headquarters of this city which I thought would justify us in closing the large hall on (this) Monday evening, and on referring the case to Mr. Peter Cooper, I received instructions from that gentleman to inform you that it would be impossible for us to allow you to use the said hall as proposed by Dr. Landis, and that if you will call at the office at any time the money paid by you will be refunded.
Very respectfully, C. J. HARTT,
A. RITTENHOUSE, Esq. Clerk Cooper Union.
P. S. Due notice will be given of the lecture.
Lecture Committee—A. Rittenhouse, J. Neisser, No. 9 6th-av.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.
The R. W. G. Lodge of Southern New-York will open its annual session at Odd Fellows' Hall on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock. By order.
D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.
THE SECOND ANNUAL RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.
FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.
FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse $350, for all ages; two-mile heats.
SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.
FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinodine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaran, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Luilerna, Olista, Alexandria, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.
THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.
FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.
FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.
FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.
SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.
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THE HOMEWARD MARCH

A Gala Day for Our Returning Veterans.

Formal Reception of the Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiments.

Grand Parade of the Metropolitan Police.

Fine Turnout of the Seventh, Eighth and Eighty-fourth New-York and Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiments.

Great Enthusiasm Displayed Along the Line of March.

SPEECHES BY COLONELS SHEPARD AND COLYER.

Yesterday was a gala day among our returned veterans. The day was devoted to the formal reception of the Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York City Regiments, and the entire proceedings passed off remarkably well. The day was fine and the men in excellent spirits; and the veterans evinced the greatest interest in the ceremonies gotten up for their edification and honor.

The receptions, both in the morning and in the evening, were at once both successful and brilliant, being enthusiastic and patriotic in character. The enthusiasm displayed by the crowds gathered along the entire route of march was hearty and fresh. The military turnout was all that could be wished, and the entire ceremonies could not have been better managed.

IN THE MORNING

the Forty-sixth New-York Veteran Volunteers, (Fremont Rifles,) a German regiment, with excellent record of services through the war, were escorted by Col. VARIAN's Eighth Regiment National Guard, (Washington Greys,) under command of Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH, preceded by Robertson's Band of forty pieces. The One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers (First Metropolitan) were escorted by the Metropolitan Police, one thousand strong, under the superintendence of Mr. KENNEDY.

About 9 A. M. the various organizations began to assemble in the vicinity of Centre Market, where the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first were stopping, and soon after the line was formed in Grand-street, the right resting on the Bowery. Here the ceremony of salutation was gone through with, and the line of march taken up immediately after as follows:

Squad of Police.
Dodworth's Band.
Battalion of Metropolitan, 1,000 batons, under command of Inspector CARPENTER.
One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York (or First Metropolitan) Regiment, Col. N. W. DAY.
Robertson's Band.
Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH.
Forty-sixth Regiment Veteran Volunteers.
Squad of Police.

The column moved from Grand-street down the Bowery, marching down Chatham-street, and through the east gate of the Park, up Broadway to Union-square, up Fifth-avenue to Madison-square, down Broadway to the Union League Club-house, East Seventeenth-street.

As the volunteers and their escorts passed through the streets laid out for them, the crowds gathered volume with astonishing rapidity, cheering the veterans right royally. The magnificent body of police paraded in honor of the first regiment sent by the department to the war, made a decided impression upon the spectators gathered upon the sidewalks. They marched finely and appeared to great advantage in their neat Summer uniform and regulation caps. The first platoon of each of the fifty precincts of New-York and Brooklyn were on the parade, averaging to each precinct about twenty men, thus making the force under arms over one thousand batons. Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY and Commissioner THOMAS C. ACTON were at the head of the force. Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER was in full uniform and commanded the battalion. Capts. COPELAND and HELME acted as field officers.

In front of the Union League club-house a stand had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, among whom it was expected would be Gens. HOOKER and BURNSIDE. The club-house itself was beautifully decorated with several regimental banners, silk national flags, and the German national emblems; from the flagstaff on the roof floated a magnificent garrison flag, surmounted by a fluttering naval pennant. Over the open door, depending from the balcony, clung the white silken banner club, inscribed with the words, "Union League Club of New-York."

FESTIVITIES AT UNION SQUARE.

Precisely at high noon the head of the column swung round from Broadway into the square, in front of the club-house, forming speedily by battalions in line, the veterans in front, the police and military fronted toward the club-house. As soon as everything was arranged, Col. VINCENT COLYER, New-York State Agent, came forward and welcomed the soldiers home. He said:

SPEECH OF COL. COLYER.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY—VETERANS RETURNED FROM THE WAR—On behalf of His Excellency the Governor of the State, and of the people of the City of New-York, I have the honored privilege of welcoming and hospitably entertaining you. New-York is proud of your history. For four years we have been engaged in deadly strife with the enemies of the republic, and at last, through the gracious overruling of the Lord God of Hosts, we have conquered. To your stout hearts and strong arms especially are we indebted for this glorious result, and while the patriotic people have faithfully stood by you, upon you, soldiers of the Union army, more than all others, has the burden of the labor fallen. We know what self-denials and sufferings you have undergone, what heroic valor, calm fortitude, faithful obedience and discipline you have shown, what victories you have won and glories you have achieved for our common country. When we look upon your bronzed faces, your battle-stained banners, and around also, alas, upon the widows and the orphans, up to this dear old flag, its blood-red stripes wear a deeper meaning and its silver stars a more exalted glory. In the future, poets, painters and historians will recount your deeds and sound your praises, while you yourselves, with God's blessing, will command the highest office in the gift of a grateful people. And now on your return home you will present to the world that spectacle so pleasing to the friends of liberty, and so painful to the enemies of the rights of man everywhere; who in war as soldiers can crush all foes, and in peace can quietly return to walks of private life, and as good citizens faithfully maintain the constitution and laws of the country. In the name of the Governor of the State and of the patriotic people of this city, I devoutly and most gratefully thank you and welcome you to your native city and State, and pray that wherever you may go God may bless and prosper you.

At the conclusion of the Colonel's address the gallant fellows belonging to the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments responded by giving three uncontrollable cheers for the Governor, the Colonel and the people, repeating the cheers until they were hoarse. In anticipation of their arrival the Colonel had provided some thirty crates of ripe peaches, three or four hundred water melons, and a gigantic stack of sandwiches; not forgetting the addition of a dozen kegs of fresh lager and cigars enough for all the men. With the aid of an efficient corps of assistants, Mr. CHARLES BACKUS, the Colonel's able deputy, very soon distributed this immense collection of edibles. The escorts came in for their full share of the good things, there being enough for all.

The scene from the club windows was an animated and pleasing one, the Metropolitans welcoming their friends of the One Hundred and Thirty-first and the veterans all enjoying themselves with vim, seemingly gratified at the reception accorded them and the manifestations of good feeling bestowed upon them while on the march.

Inside the club rooms were gathered the officers of the Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Veterans, the Eighth Regiment, and the Captains of police. A splendid collation was laid in one of the rooms for their refreshment, and the spread was heartily enjoyed. No speeches or formality was gone through with; everybody was made heartily welcome, and made to feel themselves at home.

At 1:30 P. M. the bugles sounded the "assembly," and the different organizations fell in at once. Marching down Broadway to the Battery, the returned regiments were escorted to the boat awaiting their arrival to convey them to Hart's Island, thus ending the reception ceremonies of the morning.

IN THE AFTERNOON

the Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers (Shepard Rifles,) paraded at 3 o'clock, marching from the State Agency at Centre Market, escorted by the Thirteenth New-York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, Col. WOODWARD commanding; third company Seventh Regiment; and Capt. McLEOD's company Eighty-fourth Regiment, National Guard. They marched down Grand-street to Bowery, down Chatham to City Hall Park, up Broadway to the Union League Club House, receiving a grand reception all along the line of march. The cortege started from Centre Market precisely at 3 P. M., as follows:

Police.
Robertson's Band.
Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, Col. WOODWARD.
Third Company Seventh Regiment National Guard, Capt. MURRAY.
Company of the Eighty-fourth New-York S. N. G., Capt. McLEOD.
Carriage containing Gen. FERRERO, Col. SHEPARD, Col. COLYER, and Capt. GARDINER.
Fifty-first New-York Veteran Volunteers, (Shepard Rifles,) Col. JOHN G. WRIGHT.

The people in the streets had been greatly exercised by the successful parade of the morning, and received the gallant Fifty-first with unbounded cheers. The ladies in Broadway were lavish with their smiles, and every window was fluttering with handkerchiefs. All along the line of march a good display of flags was made in honor of the veterans and heroes of the day.

AT THE CLUB-HOUSE.

As soon as the troops reached Union-square, the same arrangement was made, and the stand was crowded by a distinguished group of gentlemen. Contrary to general expectation, neither Gen. HOOKER nor Gen. BURNSIDE were present, the first being confined by official duties, and the other having left town. When the troops had formed in line, the Colonel of the Fifty-first New-York proposed three cheers for the first Colonel of the regiment, Major-Gen. FERRERO, his men responding to the call with a will. The General quietly acknowledged the compliment, when he introduced to his old regiment, Col. COLYER. The indefatigable State Agent came forward and spoke to the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. COLYER.

OFFICERS AND VETERANS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST: I am commissioned by His Excellency the Governor of the State, and by the loyal people of this city, and by the Union League Club, to give you welcome and to entertain you. Soldiers, the government and the people give you the glory, for your stout hands and hearts have given us the peace we now enjoy. The people have always stood by you, through all your trials, your victories and your marches. I trust that, now you have come home, you will make as good citizens as you have already proved yourselves soldiers. In conclusion, I can only say that I welcome you in behalf of the State to your homes, trusting that you may long enjoy the peace now happily upon us. I wish to introduce to you Col. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD, who has always proved himself the especial friend of your noble regiment. I propose three cheers for him.

The cheers were given with heartiness, and Col. SHEPARD, in return, made the following remarks;

COL. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

COL. WRIGHT, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK: Although I was not in New-York to bid you God speed on your departure from this city four years ago, as I was then absent on the field of duty, yet I am happy to-day to be among the first to welcome you home. You return with a renowned history illuminated by the glory of your own deeds. Your country, your State, your fellow-citizens are justly proud of you. Changes have gone on in your regiment during these four years. Not many of you are of the old stock to whom I had the honor of presenting the original—now become the old—battle-flag at Palace Garden, and yet you are the same regiment. Your history divides itself into two parts as we stand here, to-day, enjoying the presence of men whose glory vindicates the same. The light of the past comes stealing up to our feet. You have freely given your martyrs. Let us build them up together as a memorial to themselves in our memories, not like that at Cologne, composed of the bald and revolting bones of virgins, but as an edifice of polished stones, clothed with the beauty and grandeur of their own immortality. There is that great name Capt. SAMUEL H. SIMS, who rises from the ruined fort at Petersburgh, he shall be the corner-stone, Capt. JOHNSON and Chaplain BENTON, who rise from Newbern, Adjt. FOWLER, who rises at Antietam, Capt. JENKINS, who rises at the Wilderness, Lieut. BUTLER, Sergt. PAPPE, and many others, who rise from distant fields in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, each and all are sacred columns in the memorial chapel. Let us try to preserve their virtues by continuing to be what they were. Thus shall we best honor them and not be guilty of shedding fruitless tears, "over the graves where our heroes are buried." We turn to the present, and we find that your regiment has been a father of soldiers. There is your first Colonel, EDWARD FERRERO, wearing his two stars, won by his valor. [Applause.] He who had the glory of admitting to the service of their country a class of citizens heretofore proscribed, and of proving that they would make good soldiers. In common with all Major-Generals who have served their country well, Gen. FERRERO will share the love and admiration of all his white fellow-citizens, but he will have the advantage of those who have not commanded black troops, for besides the white population, he will have an addition of four million admirers. [Applause.] There is your second Colonel, ROBERT B. POTTER, also wearing his two stars. [Applause.] He who had the honor of striking the first blow of that campaign which ended in the capture of Petersburgh and Richmond, the surrender of LEE and the collapse of the rebellion. He was in command of that part of our lines where they approached nearest to those of the rebels, where our Fort Sedgwick and their Fort Mahone frowned upon each other. Making an irresistible attack, he captured Fort Mahone. Once, and again, and thrice, the rebel leader essayed to dislodge him. Once, and again, and thrice, Gen. POTTER's veterans of whom you were part, were too much for him, and when night left the fort in our possession, LEE, disheartened, (seeing his impending doom,) telegraphed to JEFF. DAVIS: "My lines have been pierced, I shall evacuate Petersburgh and Richmond." That is the celebrated dispatch that was handed to JEFF. DAVIS at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning in church, and it tells Gen. POTTER's glory better than gazettes and trumpets. [Cheers.] There is your third Colonel, CHARLES W. LEGENDRE; a Frenchman, not even an adopted citizen, who offered his sword, like his great countryman LA FAYETTE, to fight for liberty and the right. [Applause.] Twice has he been wounded for us; and he makes in his own person another tie between the French and American people, between whom there is a hereditary and passionate attachment which no temporary ruler of France can ever dissolve. [Applause.] There are your old Lieutenant-Colonel, R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, and Capt. HENRY H. HOLBROOK, whose rank, if it had equaled their deserts, would have been General, as that of Capt. GILBERT H. McGIFFEN is; [Applause.] Capt. McILVAINE, transferred to the regulars; Capts. CLIFFORD CODDINGTON, DAVID T. WRIGHT, and others, who can tell you tales of many a hard-fought battle-field; all these are yours. [Applause.] Once of the regiment, always of the regiment. [Applause.] When we turn to the present officers, you need me to tell you nothing. There is Col. WRIGHT [cheers] who is the Wright man, in the right place, worthy commander of the finest of regiments! shot at by the rebels from all quarters, bullets in his hat and in his coat, temporarily paralyzed by a solid shot passing between his arm and his side, just as he raised his sword to lead on his men at Petersburgh, he has most remarkably escaped without losing a drop of blood. He was starved for five long months by the rebels and when they got through, he came back to us as lively as ever [laughter and applause] and in this captivity and torture he had for companions, Maj. GEORGE W. WHITMAN, the dauntless peer of SIMS. [Applause.] Capts. POORLEY, WALDRON and others, officers and privates who have scored their reckoning with the rebels on the battle-field. There is Lieut.-Col. THOMAS B. MARSH, who has been in more fights away from you on detached service than with you, of whom you do not need me to speak. Your wars are over; you are soon to be distributed through the body politic, and to take your places as civilians; keep your record as bright there as it has been in the field. As a rule for your political conduct, always take the General's side, for that is the side of right, and will always win in the end in our free country. Remember that you have fought for the whole country and have rights of citizenship in the whole of it, in South Carolina as well as New-York, in Maine, Mississippi and California. Often meditate upon your whole country, its interests and its destiny. Be good and you will be great. Farewell.

The men then stacked arms and were furnished with a collation of sandwiches, peaches, melons and cigars. The officers of the regiment and numerous other officers of the Army of the Potomac, were invited into the club-rooms to partake of a sumptuous collation. The members of the club made every exertion to do honor to the guests of the day, and everything connected with the entire reception passed off remarkably well.

At 6 P. M. the Fity-first New-York were formed in line, and marched to the rooms of the State Agency, where they will remain until this afternoon, when the command proceeds to Hart's Island for payment.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND CONNECTICUT LIGHT BATTERY.

The Second Connecticut Light Battery, consisting of 141 officers and men, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamer *Ashland* from Mobile. The men were quartered at the Battery Barracks, and furnished with an abundant supply of peaches by Col. ALMY, their State Agent. The command left for Hartford at 8 P. M., by the regular steamer for that place, where they will be mustered out.

TO ARRIVE.

The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, and the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth consolidated, left Washington yesterday morning, and no doubt the commands will pass through this city this afternoon. Several regiments from the coast are expected every day per transports.

The Harlem Bridge Commission.

At a meeting of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, held at the office of Commissioner QUINTARD, on Friday, July 14, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the certificate of this board be issued to JOHN ROACH for thirty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-one cents, ($36,821 41,) on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, being the amount due on the award for extra compensation.

A few days ago Mr. ROACH presented his little bill to Comptroller BRENNAN, who refused to pay it on the ground that it did not state for what items the amount was to be disbursed. The commissioners threaten to go to law about the matter.

THE BEAVER-STREET TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST BEFORE CORONER COLLIN.

The Further Investigation Adjourned to this Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, at the Second Precinct Station-house, in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher, doing business at No. 40 Beaver-street, who was shot and almost instantly killed, on Saturday afternoon, in his own office, by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher.

William H. Kirby was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: I reside at No. 141 East Twenty-sixth-street; was sitting in the door of the store No. 64 Stone-street; saw the prisoner Oram, running through Mill-lane, without a hat on; he turned into Stone-street and ran into No. 97; he turned round to see if anybody was after him; two or three young men came running after him, hallooing "stop him;" I supposed he would run through the store and come out into South William-street; I then went up stairs, and, seeing him about the centre of the stairs, come down; I said, "You are my prisoner;" he replied, "Very well! I will go with you;" when we got out on the street he said, "This is the way to the station-house," pointing toward Broad-street; Officer Riley then came up and took charge of the prisoner; when I saw him running I thought he had done wrong, and I thought I would head him off; he was nervous and excited.

Alfred Nejoe, through interpreter, deposed as follows: I live at No. 11 North Moore-street, New-York; place of business is No. 40 Beaver-street; I saw the prisoner standing at the door of the premises between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, at No. 40 Beaver-street; he was standing alone, on the stoop in front of the store; I don't know how long he stood there; I saw him again when the policeman had him in charge, as they passed the office; I was acquainted with deceased, he occupied an office on the first floor of the premises; I did not hear any altercation in the store, but hear two explosions, as though the reports of a pistol; I was in the rear of the store, on the second floor; they were in rapid succession; this might have been about half-past one o'clock, but I am not certain; I went to see the cause of the noise; I came down and saw Mr. VAN DOREN, deceased, lying in the hallway with his head on the last step and his feet toward the street door; he was still breathing when I saw him; I went up stairs immediately; some one told me that he was dead; I did not see any more of the occurrence; I did not see any pistol on the premises.

Ferdinand H. Crasons deposed: I live at Yonkers; my place of business is at No. 43 Beaver-street; at about half-past one o'clock I was sitting in front of my store, when I heard two reports of a pistol; I immediately looked out and saw the prisoner and deceased; deceased was in the passage-way at the door, and the prisoner was in front of him; the report of the pistol attracted my attention; my place is exactly opposite Mr. Van Doren's office; the deceased clapped his hands to his breast as though in intense pain and swayed backward; the prisoner immediately ran toward Delmonico's, at the corner of South William-street and Beaver; the deceased did not have anything in his hands at the time; I immediately started in pursuit of the prisoner, and followed him till near South William-street; I was told that he had run up into a store a few doors below; after the prisoner was arrested he started off toward Broad-street; after he was taken in charge of the officer the prisoner said that he was the man, he had shot him; I went in to see Mr. Van Doren; he was lying on his back with his head on the stairs; he was apparently dying; there was quite a crowd around there; the officer and prisoner went back to the place where Van Doren was lying and got the pistol, which was still lying there.

Duncan R. Norvell, of No. 1 South William-street, testified: I reside at Staten Island; between 1 and 2 P. M., on Saturday, I was standing in the door of my office, when I saw a great crowd coming from Broad-street through Beaver-street, I followed the crowd down South William-street and I saw a man run up the steps of No. 11 or 13 South William-street; I rushed up after him with the crowd; I then saw Kirby come down with the prisoner; a police officer came and took charge of the man; I then went around into Beaver-street toward Broad-street; I met Dr. Green and told him a man had been shot, and they both went into the place; I ripped the shirt of deceased open, and the Doctor remarked, "It's all up, poor fellow—it's his heart;" he died while the Doctor was there; there was a little blood on the outside of the shirt; the deceased was lying as previously described.

John A. Rielly, roundsman of the First Precinct Police testified: I left the station-house at about seventeen minutes past one P. M., to visit the men; when I got within about one hundred yards of Broadway I saw the prisoner running and a crowd gathered around No. 40 Beaver-street; I started and ran toward the place; when I got in front of the store I was told that a man had shot himself, but another man told me that the man running had shot him; the prisoner was then about the west end of Delmonico's place; I saw the deceased lying in the passage-way of the store; I saw a revolver lying about three feet from the body; I pursued the prisoner to South William-street, and saw Mr. Norvell there; I thought Norvell was the prisoner, and I struck at him with my club; Norvell said "don't hit me I am not the man"; the prisoner was just then emerging from the store, No. 13, in charge of Mr. KIRBY, and they were going toward Broad-street; I rushed through the crowd and caught the prisoner by the arm and said, "I want you;" I said, "What did you shoot that man for?" he replied, "I shot him in self-defence; he called me a son of a b—h and scratched my face; there's the marks on my forehead;" I said, "I can't see anything to justify a man in killing another;" he replied, "I hope he's not dead;" I rejoined, "You've done a bad day's work for yourself;" I walked with the prisoner down to No. 40 Beaver-street; as we neared the place he said, "my hat is there, I wish you'd get it for me;" when I came down in front of the place I told some one to hand me the pistol, and it was brought out to me; I said, "Is that your pistol, is that the pistol you shot him with?" and he replied, "Yes;" (the pistol produced, a five-barrelled revolver, was the one claimed by the prisoner;) he stated that two barrels had been discharged; when I brought him to the station-house the sergeant asked if it was loaded, and the prisoner replied that there were three barrels loaded; I then searched him and found a five dollar bill and some stamps and a bunch of keys, and then from the skirt pocket of his coat he pulled out a Deringer pistol; the Sergeant asked him if it was loaded, and he replied "Yes, and newly capped;" he was then locked up; I went back to No. 40 Beaver-street and ordered the men to bring the body to the station-house; when I arrested the prisoner he appeared to be nervous and excited.

Augustus T. Fairbanks, of No. 44 Gregory-street, Jersey City, testified that he was employed by deceased at No. 40 Beaver-street; at about one P. M. on Saturday I left the office at No. 40 Beaver-street to guage two packages of lime; I was gone about fifteen minutes, and when I returned the deceased and prisoner were in Mr. Van Doren's office; Mr. Van Doren was sitting at his desk and Oram was sitting with his back toward me as I came in; Mr. Van Doren told me to go round to Marketfield-street to weigh some tierces and told me he would be round there in a few minutes after me; when I got there the tierces were not ready to be weighed, and I immediately returned; as I was turning round into Beaver-street I saw the prisoner and two officers coming round toward Broad-street; when I got to the office Van Doren was lying with his head on the steps and his feet toward the street; there was quite a crowd around; I did not hear any conversation between the prisoner and deceased; neither of the parties appeared to be excited; I don't think they were on very friendly terms; the prisoner told me that the deceased had gone round to his customers and lied about him, and I suppose this gave rise to the ill feeling; this was about two months ago; the prisoner had been in the employ of deceased previous to my coming there; the prisoner had started business for himself about the 8th of May; deceased told me that he did not think the prisoner had treated him right when he left him; the deceased told me of a circumstance about a month ago, about Mr. Oram and his partner Thomas that their porter had sold a quantity of cotton which they had weighed; I was then in the employ of the deceased, who was a United States gauger, in the employ of the Internal Revenue Collector; Mr. Fraser told Mr. Van Doren that the prisoner had stolen that cotton, which belonged to him; never spoke to Oram about the cotton; don't think the deceased had seen the prisoner to speak to him since he left his employ until Saturday; I know of a note made by Mr. Oram in favor of the deceased; I recollect $24 received on account of this note; the deceased told me that Oram had appropriated some of his money to speculate with, and when he left he inclosed the note, which was for $77, and he left it on the desk for Mr. Van Doren; Oram agreed to pay $12 per month on account of this note, and two installments of $12 each had been paid on it; I collected the installments; the first he paid me at his (the prisoner's) office; the second he paid at the office of the deceased, deceased was not present at the time; that is the first time I saw prisoner in the office since I left it; the prisoner had charge of the disbursements of Van Doren's office; when he left there was a difference in the account of the amount of the note; the note was left to settle up the deficiency of the accounts.

The case was then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day, owing to the absence of witnesses.

Destructive Fire at Greenpoint.

FIFTEEN BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a row of frame tenement houses in Sandford-street, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street, and before the fire could be subdued, the entire row was burned to the ground. In a bed which was thrown out of one of the houses was found a quantity of unfinished counterfeit fifty-cent stamps, with the plates and dies. The counterfeits are said to be well executed, and would, no doubt, have soon been put in circulation.

The fire destroyed fifteen buildings and rendered about twenty-five families homeless.

The tenants were mechanics and laborers, and all of them suffered a heavy loss on furniture, which was insured in only two or three instances by the owners.

There was a scarcity of water, which prevented the firemen from checking the progress of the flames until the row had been destroyed.

No. 1 was owned and occupied by Hannah Carry. Damage, $300. Insured for $1,000 in the Kings County Fire Insurance Company.

No. 2 was owned by Mrs. Ann Edwards. Loss, $1,700 on building. Insured for $1,000 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. Occupied by James Stone. Loss, $300 on furniture.

No. 3 was occupied by Thomas Torrey and James Kelly. Loss, $300 on furniture. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,700.

No. 4 was occupied by Chadwick, the alleged counterfeiter. His loss is unknown. A portion of his furniture was saved, but he has not claimed it. Loss to the building, $1,700.

No. 5 was occupied by A. Loringger, C. Spader and Ernst Hipple. Loss, $280 on furniture. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,700.

No. 6 was occupied by Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Deboise. Loss $400 on furniture. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,700.

No. 7 was owned by Aton Aultz, who occupied a portion of the building. Loss on building $1,600, and $600 on furniture. No insurance. George Schmidt lost $300 on furniture. No insurance.

No. 8 was owned by Christian Hegeman. Occupied by Hegeman & Dearing. Loss on building, $1,700; insured. Loss on furniture, $500; no insurance.

No. 9 was owned by Henry C. Peterson. Loss, $1,700; insured for $1,100 in Fulton Insurance Company. Occupied by Peter Graff, Henry Schaffer, Frederick Hiller and Joseph Dillon. Loss on furniture, $1,000; no insurance.

No. 10 was owned by Mrs. Cisco. Loss, $1,700; insured in Kings County for $1,000. Occupied by Philip Schneider. Loss $600 on furniture; no insurance.

No. 11 was owned and occupied by Theodore Zina. Loss $2,200; insured.

No. 12 was occupied by Thos. Duck and James Davis. Loss $400 on furniture.

No. 13 was occupied by Wm. Manchester and Henry Hegeman. Loss $300 on furniture.

No. 14 was occupied by Joseph Bond and Mrs. Andrews. Loss $300.

No. 15 was occupied by P. D. Myers and Elisha Miller. Loss $600.

Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 were owned by John Shephard, of this city. Loss about $1,900 on each; supposed to be fully insured.

A row of six brick houses, opposite the above, was slightly damaged. Loss $1,000; insured in Williamsburgh for $1,000 each.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA VS. MUTUAL—THE FIRST GRAND MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—THE MUTUALS THE VICTORS—SCORE 27 TO 12—OVER SIX THOUSAND SPECTATORS PRESENT.

Base ball has undoubtedly become an institution of the country, and a popular one at that, witness, for instance, the large concourse of people who were led to assemble at Newark yesterday to witness the grand trial of skill for the championship of the United States between the Eureka Club, of Newark, and the Mutual, of New-York, the majority present on the occasion being from the metropolis, the trouble of a trip to Newark and back in hot crowded cars, and the annoyance of standing two hours under a July sun being thought little of in comparison to the pleasure of witnessing a finely-contested game of base ball.

The match of yesterday was one of unusual interest, and in view of the fact that the Eurekas, in two or three games this season, had displayed an unusual degree of skill in the batting department, their success as first-class fielders being previously well known, it was anticipated that they would give their New-York and Brooklyn adversaries considerable trouble to win a ball from them, hence the large assemblage of spectators gathered on the Eureka grounds yesterday, at least 6,000 encircling the field. Hitherto the arrangements for keeping the crowd from encroaching upon the players have not been the most effective imaginable, but on this occasion all that was desired was done—a perfectly clear field being kept and thorough order preserved. Indeed, considering it was the most numerous assemblage ever seen at a ball match in Newark, the decorum which marked the proceedings was quite a model example to copy from, and it is hoped that the great contest of Thursday next at Hoboken, will be equally as creditable in its result, in this respect, to the fraternity at large, as was the match at Newark yesterday.

The Eurekas had out their champion nine—they are the champions of New-Jersey, be it known—and the Mutuals went to Newark with the strongest nine they have presented in a match, since their splendid game with the Empires in June last, THORN, late of the Gotham, occupying the pitcher's position in this game. Play was commenced at 3:20, the Mutuals going to the bat, two runs being their share of the score for the first innings, their opponents obtaining no less than five by way of a lead, the Mutuals not fielding up to their work in the first inning by any means. In the four following innings the game was finely contested, the Mutuals recovering their lost ground by slow degrees, while the Eureka fielding kept their score down to very low figures; the totals at the close of the sixth inning being ten to nine, the Eureka being but one run behind, they having lost the lead they began with in the second innings, the totals then being six to five. In the seventh innings—which seems to be an important one in the record of Mutual matches—the Mutuals began to display their skill in handling the ash, thereby causing their adversaries active employment in running after the ball. The innings play adding no less than thirteen runs to the Mutual's score, the totals at the close of the seventh innings standing twenty-three to ten in favor of the Mutuals. Up to this period of the game the chances of a successful issue to the game in favor of the Mutuals were doubtful, and the final result uncertain, but now the lead thus obtained made the triumph of the Mutuals almost a foregone conclusion, and much of the interest in the match ceased, this being the turning-point. From this time to the close, the Eurekas apparently regarded their defeat as certain, for though they did not relax their efforts to any marked extent, they did not play with the spirit they evinced before. At 6 P. M. the game terminated, the final result being the success of the Mutuals by a total score of 27 to 12. The contest was quickly played, the crowd of New-Yorkers having time to reach the 6:15 train, extra cars being required to convey the assemblage to town, and even then hundreds had to wait for the next train. We give the score below:

MUTUAL.	H. L.	R.	EUREKA.	H. L.	R.
Brown, 2d b	3	3	Thomas, s. s.	2	3
Duffy, 3d b	5	1	Northrup, 3d b	3	1
Goldie, 1st b	2	5	Littlewood, c. f.	4	1
Devyr, s. s.	2	4	Callaway, r. f.	3	2
Zeller, l. f.	5	1	Callins, r. f.	4	1
McMahon, r. f.	2	3	Fentonte, p.	3	2
Wansley, c.	3	3	Brentnell, c.	3	1
Pattison, c. f.	3	3	Bomeisler, 2d b.	1	1
Thorn, p.	2	4	Mills, 1st b.	4	0
Totals	27	27	Totals	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	2	2	2	1	2	1	13	0	4—27
Eureka	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2—12

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and HOLDEN.
Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes.
Fly-catches—Eureka, 9; Mutual, 10.

Never was so important a match, on the result of which so much money was pending, played in a more commendable spirit than this; and it is a sign of promise for the future of base-ball that leading contests will not be marked by the disturbances which of late marked other prominent out-door sports. A feature of the contest was the sound judgment and thorough impartiality shown by the umpire on the occasion, and the contestants in the important match of Thursday will do well if they obtain one as capable of filling the position as is the gentlemen who occupied it yesterday. The result of this match, by the way, adds greatly to the interest taken in the forthcoming one.

Cricket.

UNION VS. SATELLITE.

These prominent clubs of Newark and Brooklyn had a trial of skill yesterday on the Union Ball Grounds Brooklyn, the contestants being the first eleven of the two clubs, the result being a victory for the Newarks with six wickets to fall. Some good batting was shown by PETTY, HALLIS, McCLARREN, and ELSUN, of Newark, the former's 35 being the best total score of the match, and also by JAMES HAMER and TILLY, of the Satellite, the former carrying his bat out in both innings for a total of 23.

To-morrow, at 10 A. M., the grand match of the season commences, it being the contest between the first elevens of the New-York and St. George Clubs at Hoboken. It is expected that a larger attendance of cricketers will be present on the occasion than has been seen at a match for years past. Wickets will be pitched at 10 A. M., and the game commence soon after.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE MOOSELAND GOLD MINING FRAUD.

The examination in the case of alleged fraud preferred by Mr. EDWIN S. BARRETT, of Fitchburgh, Mass., against Mr. CHARLES J. ANTHONY of Worcester, Mass., which was set down for yesterday morning before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was postponed until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The complainant who acted as agent for ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, New-Hampshire, alleges that BARRETT induced him through false representations to invest $15,000 of Gov. GILMORE's money in the "Mooseland Gold Property," located in Nova Scotia, and which BARRETT further charges is not as valuable as was represented to him, and that he was induced to advance the money with the intention on the part of ANTHONY to defraud said GILMORE.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

Yesterday this case was again called up, but by the consent of counsel, further proceedings were postponed until the 20th of September next.

Essex Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBERIES.

Officer ROBERTS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested STEPHEN SMITH and FRANCES SANDFORD, the latter a waiter-girl, on the complaint of EDWARD J. CARNEY, of No. 137 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, who alleges that the accused stole $100 in money and $90 in jewelry from him while he was asleep in the concert saloon No. 626 Broadway, known as the "St. Nicholas Casino." A portion of the stolen money and jewelry was found in possession of FRANCES at the time of her arrest. A watch-key, said to belong to the complainant, was also found in the possession of SMITH. Yesterday, Justice LEDWITH committed the accused for trial, in default of bail.

JAMES McKEGNEY was yesterday committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from MICHAEL KENNEDY, while the latter was asleep in a chair in the house of Hose Company No. 37, in West Twenty-ninth-street. McKEGNEY is a bar-tender, residing at No. 164 West Twentieth-street.

Officer SCHALES, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested BERNARD McARDLE, on a charge of having stolen $100 from JAMES DEMOND, a discharged soldier, while the latter was asleep in a saloon corner of Spring and Greene streets. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT IN GRAND-STREET.

JOHN MADDEN, a machinist, was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of assaulting CHARLES ELMENDORF, in a room at No. 67 Grand-street, with an ice-pick, inflicting a serious wound, by stabbing the complainant in the head. The accused was committed to prison to await the result of ELMENDORF's injuries.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN GREENE-STREET.

Officer CHRISTIE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested CHARLES HUDSON on a charge of assaulting and robbing CHRISTOPHER C. THOMPSON, while the latter was passing through Greene-street, on Sunday night. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Furman-street Disaster—Investigation before Coroner Lynch and a Jury.

Coroner LYNCH commenced an investigation yesterday into the causes of the late disaster in Furman-street, whereby three men lost their lives. As five men were previously buried beneath the ruins of a storehouse on the same site on the 4th of April, 1865, there is considerable interest in regard to the matter. The following is the testimony:

Charles J. Bunting sworn—I reside at No. 116 East Twelfth-street, New-York; am a builder by profession since 1828; I erected buildings known as Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, for John J. Merritt by day's work; I commenced the buildings in the first part of April, 1865; the last day the masons worked there was on the 24th inst.; the two inside walls were about ten inches thick; on the northerly side we sprang one of the main arches from this wall; on the southerly side I put up a twelve-inch brick wall against the old wall; the two centre walls were eighteen inches thick and connected with the old wall; the walls were finished some time before the arches were sprung: I think the arches had been sprung about three days; I employed about eight or nine men on an average working on the walls; two of the men were named Wallace, and one was named Wright; another Patrick Denna, who resided in Second-avenue, near Seventeenth-street; hard bricks and the best quality of cement were used in the construction of the walls of the building.

The witness was here asked by the Coroner if he could tell what brand was on the cement used, as he (the mason) had bought it. This the witness knew nothing about. He replied that he was not restricted as to price, but he could not tell what was the best quality of cement in use, and did not know what brand of cement was used.

Resumed—I think the plans were made by David Board, of Cliff-street, near Beekman, New-York; the design was made by the owner, Mr. Merritt, and the plans, I think, were furnished by the owner of the building; the men engaged in putting the earth on the roof of the building were employed by me; five men were employed in filling in the yard on the roof of the building; the men commenced to put earth on the roof about three weeks ago.

By the Coroner—You say that five men were engaged for three weeks in wheeling dirt on the roof of the building—how much dirt do you suppose each man could put on the roof each day? A.—One man can wheel seven cartloads of earth each day; the dirt was not all paid for; one party came and offered two hundred loads gratis, which was accepted.

Coroner—Did you tell Mr. Merritt that you thought the arches which supported the roof were strong enough? A.—I told Mr. Merritt that the centre arch was not strong enough; that it should be thicker; he replied that he would put another arch in to strengthen the building, which would require less earth to fill up the chasms between the arches; I did not see anything give way during the completion of the work, except a small crack in the basis of the old wall; I considered the walls of sufficient strength to bear the arches and weight of earth upon them; nothing but the walls supported the arches; the bricks were well wet before being used, and were laid in the best manner; I pulled down all of the old walls that I thought was necessary; about five or ten feet of the old wall, on the north side, fell down with the new walls; there was more dirt on the southerly side of the building than on the other; there was about twenty-four inches of dirt on the top of the crown of the arches; in the valleys between the arches there were about from four to six feet of dirt; can't tell where the building first gave way; think the arches must have given way first; think the sixteen-inch walls were capable of sustaining double the pressure that was placed upon them; I think the centre arch that was put in at the suggestion of Mr. Merritt had a tendency to weaken the others; I think if I had said to Mr. Merritt that the work was not strong enough, he would have coincided with my views; I was in New-York when the building fell; I called over to see Mr. Merritt; we had some conversation in regard to the weak point of the building; I do not know anything else of a definite nature that took place between us at that time.

Coroner—How was the building supported inside? A.—There was one iron column in each building on the first floor, about nine feet from the front wall. On the second floor it was supported by locust posts.

Coroner—What were the dimensions of these locust posts? A.—They varied from six to nine inches in diameter. There were no iron columns on any of the upper floors. There was no girder on the top floor. The building was under my supervision.

One of the jurors asked to put a few questions to witness, which was granted.

Q.—Have you ever built or seen built an arch with its foundations resting upon the hips of two other arches? A.—I have never seen an arch so constructed.

Q.—What did you turn these arches on? A.—Wooden centres; these centres were not removed before the buildings fell.

Q.—Don't you think that the green centre walls settled some? A.—No; I think any wall laid in cement will not settle. I am not sure that these walls did not settle. If the walls settled it would weaken the arches.

Coroner—Q.—If there has been nothing wrong about the construction of these buildings, will you be kind enough to tell me how they came to fall? A.—Well, I would like to know myself the cause of this sad calamity, but I think the arches were the first to give way.

The investigation was here adjourned until Wednesday morning.

THE CONTRACTS OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—The investigation into the alleged fraudulent award of the contract for supplying the county institutions with flour, &c., was continued yesterday, before the Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors. Several witnesses were examined, and it was found that the official bids for the contracts turned up missing, and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

[Advertisement]

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Delicious, refreshing, purifying, preservative, indispensable, exquisite, are the terms applied to the famous SOZODONT in thousands of households every day. And why? Simply because all the virtues mendaciously claimed for other dentifrices actually exist in this wonderful preparation.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 31—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—H. H. Warneken, Mr. Ludeke and lady, Seyffardt, G. Natzmer and lady, Charles Ziegler, W. Lippert, W. Kruger, Mrs. Strauss and son, Mr. Schubert and lady, Samuel Sickel, Mr. Bergmann and lady, S. F. Gregg, H. Levy Arrend, Morris Collmann, Julian Coffin, Mr. Meuss and lady, Mrs. Anneke and family, Miss C. Kapp, F. C. Fote, Mr. Snow and lady, Harry Hall, James Caste, James Rodd, Samuel Bell, Emil Meyer, James Newall and son, Mr. Ubsteller, lady and servant, Mrs. E. Lampry, Ernest Ludeke, Isaac Levey, W. Wisp, Heinrich Krene, H. Kampe, C. Bersch, H. Gasch, A. Adrian, Mrs. Ernestine Haeslop, Solomon Hinlein, Mr. Bergner, lady and 4 children, Mrs. Gaspner and child, Richard Gross, Mrs. Marie Lindemann, Miss Regine Bodmer, Simon Randolph, Justus Will, Mr. Hills, lady and family, George V. Oven, Miss Margrethe Eichelsbach, Mr. Hammerschmit and lady, Geo. Delig, Emanuel Lindner, C. Krummel, Carl Krummel, Miss E. Zihrer, A. Weber, A. Barnther, Miss Anna Munderloh, Isaac Lieber, J. Reynart, H. Scheck, A. Schnailhmann, Miss Jeanette May, F. Fremdling, Mr. Vielinghaff and family, F. Hirsch, Miss Agnes Magnus, C. Fleischmann, C. Wichmann, D. Stearn, Albert Gailer, Miss Emma Reifenrath, Miss E. Mangels, Mr. Renaug, F. Schule, Mrs. Lindemann, Miss Lindemann, Carl Winzer, Miss Bertha Oehl, J. Hofeld, S. Schulz, F. Bacharach, G. Haug, H. Eppens, L. Domus, Alfred Meyet, Joseph Buckel, John Manert, A. Oppenheimer, John Schwink, F. Diahna, G. Burger, O. Schulze, Hermann Hubers, Isaac Jacobsberg, J. C. Brandt, Mr. Mutenheimer, John Sturke and family, Miss Georgine Dehlay, Mr. Heinrich, Geo. Miles, John Vickery, Carl Steinfeld, Mrs. Mary Murray, Theodore Lax, Herm. Marx, Herm. Stockhard, Geo. Leadbeater, Mr. and Mrs. John Pryor, Carl Wixe, F. W. Seidmits, H. Wurdemann, Mrs. Louise Laitten, Miss Otilie Beinert, Mr. and Mrs. Kaenig and family, H. Muller, Mrs. C. Peters, Mrs. Louise Wulshoff, D. Bargfrede, Mr. Rehbury and family, and 558 in the steerage.

In steamer Charles Benton, from Newbern—J. T. Hough, J. P. Dillingham, Mr. Summerfield, J. Haskell, W. H. Rutter, Lieut. G. W. Smith, G. R. Southworth, Smith Gilbert, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Caird, Mrs. Hobson and children, Mrs. Hathaway, M. Munzheimer, Walter Fitch, Mr. Caird, Mr. and Mrs. Minninger, G. F. Polk, M. P. Shonnard, Lieut. Smith, Capt. Parkinson, John R. Hunt, H. Nelson, J. A. Reeve, W. S. Northrup, Max Kruger.

In steamship Albermarle, from Richmond—S. Gillman, C. T. Chase, Miss S. E. Foster and servant, H. Huckfeld, E. Desdunes, Wm. J. Sinclair, Geo. Whitten, Z. S. Smith, C. Moore, J. D. Andrews, H. Chapman, T. A. Young, John Bince, Joseph Bateman, C. F. Anderson, W. M. Creekmour, Chas. Cline, John Nevins, A. G. Curran, O. E. Edwards, N. K. Eagle, M. Martin.

JULY 31—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg*—A. Jelenho and family, P. Dill, Laura Bermein, C. Frank, L. Steinmann, J. Jordan, Jacob Weiss and family, M. Maywurm, Marie Pearl, J. G. Staiger, C. Weberling, W. Braun, Marie Braun, Rosine Reis, A. Von Zerboni, L. Thiener, L. Ruben, L. Judt, A. Graef, M. Muller, Mr. Schaad, C. Schaeffer, W. Roth, A. Henckel, A. Kempf, A. Wilson, Geo. Wetzel, Marie Wetzel, J. E. Schreck, and 582 in the steerage.

In steamship Chase, from Savannah—C. Appel, Mrs. J. B. Rey, W. Sprague, Miss Brown, Mrs. H. C. Goodrich, Mrs. M. Gordon, Miss J. A. Goodrich, Mrs. Hoffman, H. Hayne, J. Kenney and wife, B. F. Whitney, J. J. Fairley, B. P. Daniel, S. B. Thomas, D. G. Livingston, T. Ingraham, J. B. Ray, N. Hamlin, H. Goodrich, J. R. Miller, M. Gordon, J. E. Marshall, E. D. Murdock, Geo. A. Oates, J. W. Brumley, G. H. Hooker, J. H. Hamlin, A. E. McLean, John Parsons, wife and child, Miss Vanderwater, Miss H. A. Bancroft.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon sets... 12 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 01 | Gov. Island. 2 50 | Hell Gate.... 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Mary Ogden, Colby, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs J. West, Hutchins, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Alice Leonard, Shackelford, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Aurora, (Br.,) Cashow, La Have, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos via Portland, Tucker & Lightbourne; Janet, (Br.,) Kenny, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright & Co.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Laura Francis, Higgins, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; S. C. Evans, Tuthill, St. Marks, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. G. Whipple, Simpson, Charleston, G. W. Brown; J. Gillespie, Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Virginia, (Br.,) Creighton, Kingston, Jam., Leaycraft & Co.; Ozell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para, J. Bishop & Co.

Sloops Sophia, Jones, York River, F. J. Campbell; Ranger, Hototony, Hartford, J. & N. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamburg July 17, with mdse. and 599 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race July 26. July 23d, lat. 53, lon. 37 30, passed Br. steamship Britannia, hence for Glasgow. 28th, lat. 43, lon. 62, Br. brig Westmoreland, bound E. 29th, lat. 41 41, lon. 66, ship Hibernia, from Liverpool; same day, 330 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Mary & Catharine, No. 6.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen July 16, and Southampton 19th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and 749 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; the latter part of passage, light and variable. July 30, at 5 A. M., passed Bremen bark Hilda, in lat. 41 12, lon. 66 48, at 9 A. M.; in lat. 41 03, lon. 67 48, Bremen bark Energie, bound W.

Steamship Chase, Rodgers, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Ashland, Rogers, New-Orleans 9 ds., with cotton and troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Mason, Washington 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

U. S. steamer Huntsville, E. A. Deavons, Commander, Boston, for Philadelphia, and proceeded.

Steamship Charles Benton, Salter, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras' Inlet 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Albermarle, Bourne, Richmond 28 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gov. Chase, Tuttle, New-Orleans July 24, with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 27, lat. 26 40, lon. 79 41, exchanged signals with Br. bark Alexandria, bound N.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Commodore Barney, Chappel, Washington 60 hours, to New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Co. Was purchased from the U. S. Navy Department.

Ship Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. and 105 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Had 3 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Bark W. E. Anderson, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton and resin to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Lavinia, Davis, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Thomas Dallett, Duncan, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Reynaud & Bachen.

Brig Commissary, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Noal, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Kenneth McClay.

Brig Alma Jane, (Br.,) Flynn, Cape Breton 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. David B. Doane, Redman, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Velma, Moore, Lingan 12 ds., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Hall, Rockland, to James Haviland.

Schr. Massachusetts, Penniston, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary E. Mangan, Beveredge, Cat Island 7 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ann Leonard, Campbell, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finley, St. John, N. B., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Watchman, Libby, Franklin, Me., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Rachel Beal, ——, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finley, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Machias 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Kosciusco, Pressey, Thomaston 7 ds., with lime to J. C. Haviland.

Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Providence.

Schr. M. G. White, White, Norfolk 2 ds.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Northport, for Newburgh.

Schr. Senator, Faulklin, Boston.

Yacht Julie, Blen, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Energie, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Antwerp June 16.
Ship Caravan, from Savannah 9 ds.
Ship J. Baker, from Nuevitas 8 ds.
Ship Hibernia, from Liverpool.
Bark F. Buck, (Hanov.,) with passengers.
Bark Harry Booth, from Matanzas.
Bark Hilda, (Brem.)
Brig H. Means.
Brig Martha, 21 ds. from Marseilles.
Schr. Graham, from Bay Chaleur.
Also a French bark and two ships.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31—Arr. ship Zephyr, from London; bark Paramount, from Philadelphia; steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Union—wh. schr., of Provincetown, Nickerson, 3 mos. out, with 75 bbls. sperm and 15 do. right whale oil, July 24, lat. 30 08, lon. 75 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, July 16, brigs Annie Jordan, for New-York in 6 ds.; Timothy Field, for Boston in 5 days.

[PER BAVARIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Nicobar, at Melbourne; Tivola, (or Yrolia,) at Antwerp; Dr. Barth, at Cuxhaven; Deutschland, at Hamburg.

Arr. from Boston, Anna Krell, at Stettin.

MEM.—Ship Wm. Vail, from Cardiff for Mobile, put into Queenstown 16th, with pumps choked.

The steamer Iowa, which sunk on the 6th December, while en route to Havre, has been raised and floated.

[LATEST PER HIBERNIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Hesperus, at Buenos Ayres; Attila, at Rio Janeiro; Joanna, at Pernambuco; St. Louis, at Dunkeld, and Horace Bell, at Montevideo; Aguila, at Greenock.

Arr. from Callao, Edward Hyman, at Hamburgh.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

THE NEW ERA

in the retail shirt and men's furnishing trade. The usual retailer's profit given to the buyer.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 38 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, their celebrated "Sea Island" white shirts at $3 each. These elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade—our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are sold regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, never less than $4 each. We now offer them to the public, direct from our factory, at $3, and warrant them first-class $4 shirts in every particular; superior $3 shirts at $2 25; gent's fine linen 4-ply collars at $2 00 per doz.; first-class paper collars, $1 50 a hundred; "molded" collars, 30 cents per box; full lines of socks, suspenders, under-garments, &c., &c. Advertisements, as a general rule, we admit, are overdrawn. It will pay largely to answer this.

Terminus of the various city railroad lines.

THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS,
Manufactured by
VAUTIER FRERES, GRANDSON,
Switzerland.
Suisses Fins, Figaros, Virginie,
J. MARC MARTIN,
Sole Importer for the United States,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 38 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "SEA ISLAND" "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing goods in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.

DILLON & FOGGAN, INVENTORS, PATENTees and manufacturers, No. 78 Nassau-st., of the American steel shirt collars, cuffs and bosoms, are indictable for making the public (steal) steel collars. Mailed on receipt of size and price, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $1 25.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 459, July 31, 1865.
33, 73, 20, 28, 45, 18, 19, 29, 37, 62, 74, 67, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 460, July 31, 1865.
64, 71, 23, 16, 78, 30, 7, 14, 38, 50, 19, 4, 42, 65.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 359, July 31, 1865.
41, 43, 46, 48, 52, 35, 65, 23, 24, 70, 45, 73, 32.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 360, July 31, 1865.
8, 60, 40, 35, 26, 2, 32, 59, 8, 4, 66, 21, 74, 24.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.